

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 115

13 June 1979

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Prague Says World Market Prices Influence CEMA Oil Prices [Alster in RUDE PRAVO 5 Jun]	AA 1
Weiss Cites GDR's 'Tangible Contribution' to CEMA [HORIZONT]	AA 2
AGERPRES Reports on Romania's Cooperation With CEMA Countries	AA 2
Briefs: CSSR-GDR-Poland Engineering Agreement; CEMA Travel Agencies' Session	AA 3

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Budapest Cites PRAVDA Reaction to MX Missile Decision	BB 1
GDR Paper Scores 'Two-Faced NATO Tactics' at MBFR Talks [Koschak in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Jun]	BB 1
Budapest on Warsaw Pact Expectations for All-Europe Meeting [MAGYAR HIRLAP 12 Jun]	BB 2
Belgrade Views SALT II as No Security for Nonaligned [Sundic]	BB 3
ROMANIA LIBERA Discusses Preparations for Madrid Meeting	BB 4

ALBANIA

Publication of Hoxha's Book on China Reported	B 1
ZERI I POPULLIT Comments on Pope's Visit to Poland [8 Jun]	B 3
Party Paper Views Italian Elections as 'New Political Force' [ZERI I POPULLIT]	B 5
Tirana Scores Role of EEC Parliamentary Elections	B 6
Briefs: Italian Embassy Reception	B 7

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Speaks at 6 June Rally in Honor of Mongolian Delegation [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 7 Jun]	C 1
Stanko Todorov Returns From Czechoslovakia 12 June	C 6
Mladenov Receives Newly Appointed USSR Ambassador [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 10 Jun]	C 6
Reportage on Foreign Minister Mladenov Visit to Austria	C 6
Toasts at Pahr Luncheon	C 6
Mladenov Luncheon	C 8
Return Home	C 8
Communique on UN Council for Namibia Delegation Visit Issued	C 8
Todor Zhivkov Attends Operatic Performance in Sofia	C 9
Briefs: CPCZ Working Group Visit; Stoichkov-Led Delegation Returns	C 9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Further Reportage on Bulgarian Premier Todorov Visit	D 1
Meeting With Husak, Strougal	D 1
Approval of Communique	D 1
Todorov Interview	D 1
End of Visit	D 2

Strougal-Led Delegation Leaves for Yugoslavia	D 2
Weekly Scores PCI Berlinguer's Interview to LA REPUBLICA	D 3
[Hora in TRIBUNA No 23, 6 Jun]	
South African ANC Delegation Arrives in Prague	D 4
TU Chairman Hoffmann Receives Indian TU Official	D 4
CPSL's Pezlar Speaks at Festival of Hungarian Minority	D 4
[Bratislava PRAVDA 11 Jun]	
Lenart Addresses Aktiv in Bratislava	D 5
CPSL Daily Writes on Alcoholism in Central Slovakia	D 5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 8 Jun]	
Briefs: Soviet Minister Departure; USSR Cultural Official Visit;	D 6
Bulgarian Delegation Departure; CSSR Vessels Help Poland;	
Deputy Trade Minister in Britain; Jakubec Returns to	
Prague; Elimination of Production Shortfall	

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED's Naumann Meets With Grishin in Moscow	E 1
Beil Meets With French Premier Barre	E 1
Sindermann Welcomes Swedish Parliamentary Delegation	E 1
SED Politburo Approves Honecker Report on Husak Visit	E 1
Official Promises Lebanese Delegation Continued Support	E 2
DPA: Reporting of Havemann Trial Restricted	E 2
1962 Fugitive Sentenced to Life Imprisonment for Murder	E 2
Hoffmann, Krenz Meet Citizens in Park, Military Political Center	E 3
[Dziadek, Herr in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 Jun]	

HUNGARY

Swedish Foreign Minister Holds Talks With Rujá	F 1
Cooperation Agreement With Benin Signed	F 1
UN Representative Speaks in General Assembly Namibia Debate	F 1
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 30 May]	
Minister of Labor Addresses ILO Conference in Geneva	F 2
Ovari Wins Budapest National Assembly Byelection	F 2
Fock Participates in Tatabanya Deputies Meeting	F 3
Hot, Dry May Retards Grain Development	F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 29 May]	
Condition of Wheat Fields Reported	F 4
[MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG 29 May]	
Budapest Ceremony Marks Gas Pipeline Completion	F 4
Kadar Praise for Workers	F 6
Briefs: Gyenes-Led Delegation to Yugoslavia; Ethiopian Church	F 6
Delegation; SED Party Workers Visit; BCP Aktivists Visit;	
Aktivists Return From Romania; KISZ Delegation to Africa;	
New Hungarian Weekly	

POLAND

15th Central Committee Plenary Session on Agriculture Held on 12 June	G 1
Session Activities	G 1
Gierek Report	G 2
Adoption of Resolutions	G 9
TRYBUNA LUDU Reports on Jaroszewicz Decree on Farming Work [6 Jun]	G 10
Sejm Defense Committee Discusses National Defense	G 11
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 7 Jun]	
Sejm Committee Discusses Materials Management	G 12
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 May]	

Grudzien Addresses Katowice Party Plenum	G 13
Further Reportage on Foreign Minister Wojtaszek Talks in Helsinki	G 14
PAP Report	G 14
Helsinki Radio Reportage [cross-reference]	G 14
Briefs: Poland, Guinea Diplomatic Relations; Poland-FRG Commission in Session; Polish-French Agreement; Cultural Cooperation with Portugal; PZPR-CPSU Cooperation	G 15

ROMANIA

Israeli Premier Begin Receives Gere-Led RCP Delegation	H 1
Romanian, Mali Foreign Ministers Begin Talks in Bucharest	H 1
Ceausescu Greets Eanes on Portugal's National Day	H 1
[SCINTEIA 10 Jun]	
Madrid Paper Criticizes Ceausescu Behavior [cross-reference]	H 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Message from Ceausescu	H 2
Ceausescu Receives Credentials of Polish, Libyan Ambassadors	H 2
Poland's Kusiak	H 2
Lebanon's Al-Baba	H 4
Romanian-Indian Parliamentary Contacts in Bucharest	H 5
GDR Ships Visit Constanta Harbor	H 5
Burtica Receives Participants in Law Conference	H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

POLITIKA Views Pope's 'Successful Pilgrimage' to Poland	I 1
[Briski, 11 Jun]	
Milos Minic, Bulgaria's Kubadinski To Meet in Belgrade	I 1
[BORBA 8 Jun]	
Vrhovec Addresses Nonaligned Meeting at Colombo 8 June	I 2
[BORBA 9 Jun]	
Vrhovec Reports to Tito on Nonaligned Conference	I 7
Serbia's Stambolic Receives Romanian Assistant Minister	I 8
SAWP Official Delivers Pronunciation Message in Pyongyang	I 8
Agreement Signed With U.S. Financial Institutions 12 June	I 8
TANJUG Reviews Relations With CSSR on Eve of Strougal Visit	I 8
Mikulic Chairs Session of LCY Presidium 12 June	I 9
Ribicic Discusses Tito Initiative at Postojna Conference	I 9
[BORBA 31 May]	
BORBA Discusses Slow Accords Among Republics, Provinces	I 10
[Vujovic, 31 May]	
Serbia Conferences Discuss All-People's Defense 12 June	I 11
League of Communists Commission	I 11
Socialist Youth Federation	I 11
Drought Causes Grain Losses in Vojvodina Province	I 12
Briefs: New Ambassador to Congo	I 12

PRAGUE SAYS WORLD MARKET PRICES INFLUENCE CEMA OIL PRICES

AU071340 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Ladislav Alster article: "Growing Prices of Crude Oil and Gasoline"]

[Text] Economics is a sum of mutually interdependent facts. For example, top-quality natural rubber currently costs 65 pence per kilogram on the London exchange: Its price has increased 10 pence since the beginning of the year. This happened because of the sharp increase in the price of oil, which is the raw material for the production of synthetic rubber. In other words: The increased price of crude oil also pushes the price of natural rubber upward.

At the free market in Amsterdam one barrel (158.8 liters) of crude oil now costs about \$40. All of the OPEC countries are now adding so-called quality surcharges to the set or agreed on prices. Libya--whose crude oil, however, really has the reputation of being the best--adds the most but it has been joined by other OPEC states, even by those who have, as yet, never used the argument of their crude oil's quality.

Last week this was done by Saudi Arabia, until then the only country adhering to the minimum price level. Saudi Arabian Minister of Oil Industry Yamani accused the consumer countries of not having learned the lesson from the 1973 oil crisis and of continuing to waste crude oil in an irresponsible manner. The growing price of crude oil and crude oil products is--in the minister's view--primarily a consequence of the consumers' lacking discipline. Unless the consumer countries introduce effective conservation measures, Saudi Arabia will no longer be able to defend its moderate price policy at the meeting of the OPEC oil industry ministers in June. Western experts expect that the OPEC countries will increase the minimum crude oil price by at least 7 percent.

Although it is our view that the shortage of crude oil and the crude oil price increases are caused--at least at present--by speculations of the American oil companies, the need to conserve crude oil is an objective one and also influences the price development in the socialist countries. The price of gasoline has, for example, already been increased in Bulgaria beginning 21 May. One liter of 96-octane gasoline now costs 80 stotinki instead of 44. The price of oil [type not specified] has increased from 20 to 40 stotinki. The increase will not, for the time being, affect foreign tourists, which will be solved by means of a system of allocations.

The Budapest paper HETFOI HIREK of 4 June wrote that the world prospects concerning the price of crude oil and gasoline in the second half of this year are bleak. The paper writes that the consequences of this process will also affect Hungarian consumers--although not immediately--because changes in the world also concern the Hungarian People's Republic. This is also substantiated by the argument that several million West European tourists travel through Hungary and purchase gasoline there at relatively lower prices than in their own countries. On the other hand, the present prices are not a sufficient stimulus to reduce the waste of gasoline and to conserve fuels in the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian paper concludes.

WEISS CITES GDR'S 'TANGIBLE CONTRIBUTION' TO CEMA

LDO70434 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1009 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--For the GDR, membership in CEMA was one of the basic conditions for the country's socialist economic development. This is stated by GDR Deputy Chairman Dr Gerhard Weiss in the latest issue of the GDR foreign political journal, HORIZONT published in Berlin. In the article which will mark CEMA's 30th anniversary, Weiss describes the organization as the first international socialist economic organization "in which a completely new type of international economic relations developed."

GDR economic growth was and is a result and at the same time a supportive part of international socialist cooperation, Weiss states. "If one reviews all that has been created during the past years, there is scarcely a branch of large enterprise industry that does not bear testimony to the mutual support and cooperation of the fraternal countries."

Within its capabilities, the GDR has also, by supply deliveries and sharing experiences, made a tangible contribution to the socialist industrialization of formerly economically backward, socialist countries, Weiss writes.

AGERPRES REPORTS ON ROMANIA'S COOPERATION WITH CEMA COUNTRIES

AU121122 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 12 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/6/1979--Romania participates in the conclusion of almost 200 multilateral conventions regarding the international specialization and cooperation in production, the technical-scientific collaboration, the currency-financial and credit relations, good transport among CMEA member countries. Romania builds, in close collaboration with Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, a series of highly important power and industrial enterprises which meet the requirements of the national economies of the respective states. Together with other interested states, members of the CMEA, Romania participates in the construction, by joint efforts, of large capacities of the cellulose, asbestos and ferro-alloys industries and in the capitalization of a natural gas deposit in the Soviet Union, in the building of nickel and cobalt plants in Cuba, and accordingly she is to receive some quantities of the products manufactured in these units.

At the same time, Romania directly participates in the activity of some specialized international economic organizations and unions, created by the CMEA member countries with a view to promoting the collaboration and cooperation in such domains as the interconnected functioning of national grids, the better utilization of transport means, production and reciprocal deliveries of some products of the iron-and-steel, chemical, electrotechnological and bearings industries, the peaceful use of nuclear power, the exploration of outer space, informations, scientific research, banking and financial activity, among others. Romania is keenly interested in further promoting the cooperation in production with socialist countries, with all states, both bilaterally and multilaterally, in the spirit of the principles of full equality and mutual advantage, of the observance of national independence and sovereignty.

Particularly, she has in view the development and specialization in the production of heavy and special programmed control machine-tools, chemical and metallurgical equipment, equipment for oil processing, for pressing and forging, for automation, complex technological lines, electronic measuring and control, apparatus, petro-chemical products, among others. In the case of some of these products, Romania is interested in building in her territory, by the joint efforts of the CMEA member countries, of some modern productive capacities, part of the products obtained being delivered to the participating socialist countries.

The economic cooperation and collaboration within the CMEA are meant to contribute, to an ever larger extent, to the acceleration of the economic and social progress, especially of the countries that have started from a lower development level, to the achievement, in a historically short period of time, of the evening of the levels of economic development of all member countries.

BRIEFS

CSSR-GDR-POLAND ENGINEERING AGREEMENT--H. Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade, A. Kopec, minister of engineering of the Polish People's Republic, and P. Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering, have signed an intergovernmental agreement in Prague on further intensifying cooperation in engineering. The signing of the agreement was attended by A. Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade; G. Koenig, ambassador of the GDR to the CSSR, and by other officials. [Text] [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 8 Jun 79 p 3 AU]

CEMA TRAVEL AGENCIES' SESSION--The 18th session of the Conference of the Socialist Countries' Travel Agencies ended in Brno yesterday with the signing of a final protocol. Delegations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Cuba, the People's Republic of Hungary, the People's Republic of Mongolia, the GDR, the People's Republic of Poland, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR and the CSSR were evaluating last year's results of tourism. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST CITES PRAVDA REACTION TO MX MISSILE DECISION

LD121221 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Moscow PRAVDA assesses the approval of the development program of the mobile MX rocket as a concession to the hawks. In today's commentary, it points out that Washington has permitted the creation of a new weapons system which will cost the U.S. taxpayers \$30-50 billion. This decision is contrary to the interests and wishes of wide social strata fighting to avert the danger of nuclear war. Certain observers state that the new rocket increases the chances of the ratification of SALT II treaty by the Senate, but it is obvious that this is a concession made to adherents of the cold war. Sensible Americans such as Senator McGovern believe that the MX rocket could increase the risk of nuclear conflict, Pravda points out.

GDR PAPER SCORES 'TWO-FACED NATO TACTICS' AT MBFR TALKS

AU121310 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Joachim Koschak dispatch from Vienna: "Two-Faced NATO Tactics"]

[Text] The proposals of the socialist states of 8 June 1979, which have been on the conference table at the Vienna negotiations for more than a year now, have served as a touchstone regarding the question of whether the NATO states are ready to effectively contribute to a mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. To date the Western participating states have failed to give any constructive replies to these far-reaching compromise proposals, and thus they have so far prevented a potential first reduction agreement.

The NATO's delaying tactics are inseparably linked with the decisions to expand and modernize its nuclear and conventional arms systems in Europe, decisions that are being systematically implemented. It is for this same reason that the NATO leading bodies at their spring session again failed to take a concrete stand on the Budapest initiative of the foreign ministers of the socialist states for military detente and for confidence-building on the European Continent, or on the proposals of the socialist states in Vienna.

The lack of political readiness by the NATO states to conclude a reduction agreement is clearly shown by the fact that they are not even actually interested in implementing their own proposals. After all, in their compromise proposals submitted a year ago the socialist states took into consideration such Western wishes as the reduction of Soviet tanks in exchange for U.S. nuclear weapons. They accepted the Western idea of reducing only the land forces and of stipulating after the reduction equal collective ceilings for the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact of 700,000 men each.

In view of this accommodating attitude the NATO states last summer could not help recognizing the importance of this initiative of the socialist countries for reaching a first reduction agreement. In this situation, as a result of the socialist states' proposals, the drafting of a first agreement could have been seriously tackled. However, the Western participating states again began to block potential solutions, so that a possible further reconciliation of positions regarding many important questions could not materialize.

To justify these stalling tactics the NATO countries today resort to the lie of a threat from the East. As before, they refuse to correct their arbitrary and exaggerated figures on the armed forces of the socialist countries in central Europe, although the inaccuracy of these figures has already been proved to them. At the same time they are making any progress in the negotiations dependent on an agreement on these figures. This is a transparent maneuver through which the public is to be deceived regarding NATO's true intentions. The two-faced tactics of the NATO states is at present preventing progress at the Vienna negotiations. The West is evading the potential drafting of an agreement so as to be able to realize its armament plans unhindered.

BUDAPEST ON WARSAW PACT EXPECTATIONS FOR ALL-EUROPE MEETING

LD121126 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Press review on Budapest initiative]

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI)--In an article headlined "The Overture of Dialogue," Hungarian daily MAGYAR HIRLAP deals with the international reaction to the Budapest initiative. It recalls that the Budapest communique of the Foreign Ministerial Committee of the member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty organization suggested the summoning of an all-Europe meeting and thereby it invited politicians of the countries signatory to the Final Act of the Helsinki conference to a fresh dialogue. The timeliness of the Budapest initiative is manifest also from the fact that a suggestion, similar in certain respects to that of the Foreign Ministerial Committee, was mooted by French President Giscard d'Estaing in 1978.

As the daily puts it: The two essentially similar proposals came up for discussions at two international conferences in the past one and a half weeks--at The Hague meeting of the NATO foreign ministers and at the Vienna conference of nine neutral and non-aligned European countries. The participants of the Vienna conference hold important that trust among the European countries be forged also through measures serving military detente and they hope that at the Madrid meeting in 1980 of the countries party to the Helsinki Final Act will pay special attention to steps that would contribute to building of military trust. The reference to Madrid permits one to conclude that the continent's neutral and nonaligned countries--though they want to play an independent role in European politics--adjusted to The Hague stand of the NATO foreign ministers.

The only favourable factor of The Hague conference--underlines MAGYAR HIRLAP--was that contrary to expectations, the NATO foreign ministers dealt with the Budapest suggestion and referred twice to it in their closing communique. According to some bourgeois commentators, with the communique issued on the Foreign Ministerial Meeting the European member-countries of the NATO sent out feelers to the Warsaw Treaty. But these--continues the Budapest daily--were rather half-hearted, as they seek to discuss the Budapest suggestion at the Madrid meeting scheduled for autumn 1980, and not at an all-European political meeting. With this evasion, in fact, they want to win time for implementing their "dual strategy." The NATO foreign ministers profess detente and disarmament, but their decisions help armament. According to their argument, it is only the restoration of the NATO's former military superiority that can lead to discussions aimed at arms limitation. In this spirit leaders of the NATO want to decide by the yearend on the modernization of tactical atomic weapons deployed in Western Europe, and they have even begun preparations for obtaining these, emphasizes MAGYAR HIRLAP. It goes on to point out:

The member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty are ready for talks and they expect a positive answer from the governments of countries signatories to the Helsinki Final Act.

BELGRADE VIEWS SALT II AS NO SECURITY FOR NONALIGNED

LD121912 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary on the Carter-Brezhnev meeting]

[Text] Starting from the day when Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter sign the new agreement on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons, SALT-II, the world will be, perhaps, one step nearer to peace, but not all will be quite serene concerning its future. What has happened is that the two powers have reduced the risk of mutual conflict but they have not guaranteed the world a lasting and stable peace. Perhaps even relations between the United States and the USSR will not be much better than they are now, although there are prospects that they will not be worse.

If the latter can be believed, then SALT-II will certainly play a positive role. True, the new agreement on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons could lead to fresh disagreements if the process of disarmament remains within the exclusive province of the superpowers, which has been the case up till now. The significance of the new agreement on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons lies not in its range, but primarily in that the agreement opens up the way to fresh understanding both in regards to new steps in the direction of disarmament and in regards to a reduction of the differences which burden Soviet-U.S. relations and, therefore, world peace.

However, no matter how important relations between the two superpowers are, and primarily for them, the world will not be calm until all countries are involved in the solution of the problems whose existence is a threat to peace. Practice has shown on innumerable occasions that the peace of the great powers can be a source of great disquiet for small and medium-sized countries, especially the nonaligned ones.

Since World War II, many wars have been conducted, but fortunately nuclear weapons have not been used in any of them. However, despite this fact destruction has been enormous and casualties substantial even though nuclear weapons have not been used. From this fact it is not difficult to draw the conclusion that the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons does not reduce the threat of an outbreak of fresh military conflicts. In other words, the balance of strength established in relations between the superpowers and military blocs does not guarantee the security of the countries outside the blocs. This is why the nonbloc countries are advocating all-embracing disarmament and prohibition of the use of force under any pretext whatsoever. They are also justly demanding an equal participation in all talks on general and controlled disarmament.

What Brezhnev and Carter will discuss during the Vienna meeting and what will not refer to SALT-II and to preparations for SALT-III could be far more important than the reason itself for the meeting: Both sides have announced that they will discuss all controversial questions and the possibility of promoting bilateral cooperation. The impression is that both the USSR and the United States are equally interested in an all-embracing dialog and that the relaxation of tensions in their mutual relations is the most important objective of the meeting in Vienna.

Of course, one should not expect, and probably no one does expect, that the Vienna talks will diminish the existing differences in the points of view held by the United States and the USSR on current international problems. However, it is quite certain that the meeting of the two statesmen will contribute to better mutual understanding. It remains to be seen, however, on what foundations this understanding will be established and to what extent it will contribute to the relaxation of tension not only in relations between the two blocs, but the world in general.

ROMANIA LIBERA DISCUSSES PREPARATIONS FOR MADRID MEETING

AU091945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU

["European Security and the Preparation of Madrid Meeting"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/6/1979--If we consider the aims and the necessary preparation, we can say that 1980 has already come, "ROMANIA LIBERA" writes in a commentary on the all-European conference of Madrid. In this respect, the newspaper of June 9, further writes, we should start from what we have now. It can be said that there is a widely spread appreciation that after the Helsinki conference few achievements were recorded as regards the implementation of the signed document, and the Belgrade conference concluded without special results, although it adopted certain decisions on the intensification of the cooperation, and particularly the decision to convene the 1980 meeting.

That is why it is mostly important that the process of preparing the Madrid meeting pass from general statements, of good-will, to concrete, efficient actions. Thorough efforts in this respect should go hand in hand with bilateral and multilateral actions for strengthening security and cooperation in Europe. All this should be grounded on what has become a structural element in the process of negotiations: The participation of all states in settling the issues of the continent and, naturally, the approach of the European security, of its basic components as a unitary whole. It is a positive fact that the wish to enlarge the sphere of what we call measures for building up confidence, as for instance those regarding the notification on the movement or manoeuvres of troops, is manifest.

Nevertheless, one cannot speak of military detente, of security, if steps are not taken to pass to military disengagement, through measures of abolishing military blocs, of dismantling foreign military bases, of withdrawing troops from the territories of other states.

Making these talks part of the preparation of the Madrid meeting, in the spirit of the adopted documents, implies, among other things, specialized meetings of a definite mandate for the participants.

It is obvious that the envisaged measures, in discussion, must be grounded on the principle of equal observance of all states' security. But this necessarily means that the need for balance should be linked indissolubly with the need for disarmament, and that is why the only acceptable and possible balance is that resulting from the effective reduction of arsenals and troops. An important contribution could be made by speeded up and tangible efforts made at various negotiations on disarmament, as for instance those in Vienna, regarding the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The development of bilateral economic relations, the seeking out of new ways for removing barriers and restrictions, would also be as many proofs of the wish and the opportunities existing in this field.

Generally, "ROMANIA LIBERA" writes, the debate on all the problems to be included on the agenda, means the approach of all aspects of collaboration and rapprochement, the true expression of the wish not to repeat the ideological confrontations, to make everything possible so that the differences of opinion and social systems should not become sources of opposition, of creating new obstacles to rapprochement and understanding.

It is high time for the preparation of the 1980 meeting to be forged on concrete ideas, as numerous proposals have been made so far in this respect. Certainly, the constructive spirit implies a selection of those proposals. It should be so channeled as to keep the most important and substantive proposals, without eliminating other constructive proposals.

Romania's stand and initiatives regarding the preparation of the Madrid meeting of 1980 show her determination to make her constructive and open contribution to the attainment of the major desideratum of peace and collaboration on our continent. The commentary published by "ROMANIA LIBERA" shows that this is an objective of utmost responsibility for all governments of the continent, for all progressive forces of Europe, for the tireless activity of the broad masses, deeply interested in its achievements.

II. 13 Jun 79

A L B A N I A

B 1

PUBLICATION OF HOXHA'S BOOK ON CHINA REPORTED

AU101444 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 10 Jun 79 AU

["First Volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Book 'Reflections on China' Came Off the Press"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 10 (ATA)--The first volume of the book "Reflections on China", which includes extracts taken from the political diary of Comrade Enver Hoxha, came off the press and was put on sale, recently. This volume and another one following it, were published for the first time and were distributed in the party in January 1978. Now, the first volume, which covers the period from 1962 to 1972, is made available to the public.

"Reflections on China" have been recorded from day to day, when the facts and events have taken place or when they have become known. These reflections go further beyond the limits of an ordinary diary; they constitute a profound Marxist-Leninist scientific analysis of the most important political and ideological questions of the time.

The new book by Comrade Enver Hoxha, fruit of a many year long work, is another proof of the irreconcilable principled struggle the Party of Labour of Albania has waged in defence of Marxism-Leninism against modern revisionism of all trends.

As the author frequently stresses, the Chinese leaders intentionally avoided the granting of any accurate and complete information on the development of events in China, on the work of the Chinese party and state, on the internal and external policies of China. Under these circumstances, it was not easy to immediately draw complete conclusions. Proceeding from separated facts, gathered from various sources, Comrade Enver Hoxha makes their dialectical connection and jumps from hypotheses to conclusions and forecasts, the correctness of which has been confirmed by time.

Beginning with the first reflection dated April 3, 1962, and ending with the latest reflections, through this magnificent work, Comrade Enver Hoxha provides a full picture of the profoundly opportunist line, the unexpected and conjunctural turns, the waverings and stands at times awaiting and refraining, and at times "attacking" from anti-Marxist and national-chauvinist positions, which have characterized the leadership of the C. P. of China with Mao Zedong at the head, both in the great confrontation against modern revisionism, the Krushchevite revisionists in particular, and with regard to the other problems of the internal and external policies of the Chinese party and state. From the step to step analysis of the events and stands of the C. P. of China towards them, Comrade Enver Hoxha arrives at the conclusion that though this party posed itself as "anti-revisionist", in reality it was gnawed by modern revisionism, that its line was thoroughly revisionist.

In the numerous reflections on the questions of the international revolutionary communist movement, Comrade Enver Hoxha strongly attacks and exposes the contemptuous, disruptive and nationalist stands of the Chinese leadership towards the new Marxist-Leninist groups and parties, as well as its later efforts to use some of them for its own counter-revolutionary chauvinist aims. At the same time, these reflections forcefully express the all-round support and backing the Party of Labour of Albania is giving to the genuine Marxist-Leninist groups and parties, considering this as its great internationalist duty.

Through facts, events and deep-going and all-round Marxist-Leninist analyses in the "Reflections on China", the reader better acquaints himself with the causes and reasons why, from 1962 even to the present days, the axis of the Chinese policy has radically changed three times, how this policy from completely being isolated, closed and non-chalant, was unexpectedly turned into a complete opening towards the agreements and relations with the imperialist and revisionist states, how this policy, from allegedly being anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist, was transformed into a policy of alliance with American imperialism and world capitalism, with Yugoslav revisionists and other revisionists. Comrade Enver Hoxha refutes with stern arguments the worn-out formulations, the anti-Marxist views and the reactionary pragmatist attitudes of these metamorphoses. He explains with examples and facts from the life in China that the successive changes in the strategy of China have their basis on the anti-Marxist line of the Chinese leadership, the internal struggle in the fold of the C. P. of China, where opposite lines and trends, which had in common the "Mao Zedong thought" ideology-amalgam, were developing, operating and confronting with one another.

In the reflections belonging to the years 1966 and on, Comrade Enver Hoxha devotes a special attention to the events which were taking place in China in the context of the so-called Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In those difficult situations for China, the Party of Labour of Albania defended the C. P. of China and the Chinese people, supported the main aim which was thought that the "Cultural Revolution" would achieve for the liquidation of the capitalist and revisionist elements. But, alongside this support, our party, as it follows also from the materials of this volume, had, right from the start, many reservations and doubts about the forms and methods of the development of "Cultural Revolution", until later on it reached to firm conclusions that it was neither a revolution, nor great, nor cultural and, in particular not in the least proletarian, but a confrontation of opposite factions, trends and lines for power in the fold of the leadership of the Chinese party and state, confrontation in which the weapons, too, were employed. Our party never reconciled itself with this kind of "revolution" as well as with the lack of the leadership of the working class and its party in this "Great Proletarian Revolution".

These and other reservations and doubts about the role which had been given to the army in China putting it above the party, about the unrestrained cult of Mao Zedong, the political tricks of Zhou Enlai, the opportunist stand towards the enemies of socialism and the revolution like Liu Shaoas, Deng Xiaoping, Peng Chong and other problems which are analyzed and reflected in a vivid and concrete way in these reflections, made our party, as Comrade Enver Hoxha explains, to adopt correct stands towards China, to defend it, but also to be mature towards the exaggerations of the Chinese leaders and towards everything which was not clear, to make to them also remarks and criticisms in a comradely way, irrespective that they could not have been to their liking.

The Party of Labour of Albania has openly expressed its critical opinions to the Chinese leadership, with modesty and wisdom, but without violating the principles in the slightest, hoping that it would take the correct road. But this desire, which is extensively reflected in these reflections, was not realized because revisionism became stronger and stronger in China with every passing day. Following in a dialectical manner the course of events for years on end, Comrade Enver Hoxha, from the reservations he had at the beginning about the non-Marxist stands and tactics of the C. P. of China, passes to serious doubts about the very essence of this party, and, late on, to the firm conviction that the Communist Party of China had nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism, that socialism had not been established, nor was it being constructed in China.

The Party of Labour of Albania was conscious that the ideological divergences with the Chinese leaders, could lead, just as they led in reality, to the extension of these disagreements on their part to the economic relations, in the same way as the group of Khrushchev did. Comrade Enver Hoxha forecasts the pressure, obstacles and difficulties that they would create in these relations and which would grow gradually. But nothing could or did break the Party of Labour of Albania. Nothing retreated it from its principled revolutionary policy in general and towards the communist party and the People's Republic of China in particular.

This book will serve the communists and the working people of our country to ever more profoundly acquaint themselves with the course of the development of Chinese revisionism, with the struggle of the Party of Labour of Albania against it and against any other kind of opportunism, against bourgeoisie and reaction. It will serve the revolutionary ideological and political education of the masses.

The volumes "Reflections on China" will also be published in some foreign languages.

ZERI I POPULLIT COMMENTS ON POPE'S VISIT TO POLAND

AU111650 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 8 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Vladimir Prela article: "The Pope's Visit to Poland and the 'Unity' of the 'Socialist Community'"]

[Text] Less than 8 months since ascending the throne Pope John Paul II has left for a visit to Poland. A great deal of clamor is being made about this journey. Western agencies, which have been writing about the pope's visit to Poland for several weeks now, leave no statement of his unquoted. In fact, state and religious authorities have been working on the plans for this visit for at least 3 months. Everything has been worked out to the last detail: the pilgrimage, the slogans, the songs and even the enthusiasm. To the 80,000 Polish policemen have been added 40,000 clerics spread out among the crowds to keep order and to create the needed atmosphere of "enthusiasm."

The Polish revisionist leaders have indeed reserved a pompous reception to the head of the "Holy" See. The official press has launched a vast propaganda campaign which the international bourgeoisie has appreciated as showing "a noble spirit of reconciliation." In fact, these articles eulogize the realism of the Polish Church leadership and, naturally of the Vatican, while the Polish revisionists are singing hymns to Christianity and the "participation of Christians in the construction of the socialist state," and so forth. Meanwhile, Polish television devoted 4 and a half hours to the first day of the pope's visit alone and the Polish revisionist news agency, PAP, devoted about 8,000 words to it. Edward Gierek received the highest representative of religious obscurantism full of humility and had a personal talk "filled with cordiality" with him. Speeches filled with praise were delivered and, naturally, gifts were exchanged. It is worth stressing that in the army of 1,000 journalists covering the pope's visit there vegetates also a representative of XINHUA, whose articles "on the international importance of this visit" are widely reflected in the Chinese press.

Nevertheless, another fact is to be observed amidst all this enthusiasm. A certain malcontentment and irritation is felt in Moscow in connection with the pope's visit, which have also been transmitted to the entire "socialist community." The Soviet news agency reported the visit in only 2 lines. Soviet television states that the Vatican "refutes anticommunism"; on the other hand, however, it also warns that "certain circles" are trying to use the visit against the "socialist community." Thus, there is and there cannot be any other concern in Moscow and in the satellite capitals. This is understandable.

The rejuvenation of religion as an obscurantist and practical counterrevolutionary ideology is related to the entire process of the capitalist degeneration in the Soviet Union as well as in the countries of Eastern Europe. In all the countries ruled by the revisionist cliques religion, being a part of the superstructure, is now playing its centuries-old role. The vacuum created as a result of the abandonment of Marxism-Leninism is being filled by the new bourgeoisie with the revisionist ideology, in which religion occupies an important place. Thus, for example, as regards Poland, it is known that following the illfamed 20th CPSU Congress, Wyszynski emerged on the stage, together with Gomulka, and the Polish church was revived. The new revisionists' coexistence with the clergy became increasingly closer with every passing day, regardless of the marginal contradictions, which are understandable in such a coexistence. In 1970, for example, when the Polish working class came down on the battlefield, the Polish clergy, as is known, appealed to the people for calm and called on them "to return to work." The events in 1976, the strikes of the workers in Radom and Ursus, brought the Warsaw revisionists even closer to the Catholic Church. On 29 October 1977 the Polish Sejm became the venue of a "historic" meeting. Edward Gierek and Stefan Wyszynski talked for 2 hours. One month later the Polish archrevisionist kissed the hand of Pope Paul VI in the Vatican. This link was confirmed even further with the second Gierek-Wyszynski meeting on 24 January 1979, when the decision was made concerning Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland. And the pope decorated Wyszynski with the Vatican's highest order, "the Golden Rose," proclaiming him a "champion of the resistance against Marxism."

The origins of what the Polish revisionists are now doing lie in Moscow. It was Khrushchev who opened up the way when he bowed his back before the pope in the Vatican. In the Soviet Union religion is part of the official ideological "nourishment" served to the people. An article in the Polish revisionist journal "IDEOLOGIA I POLITYKA," written by Stanislaw Mirkiewicz, the Polish revisionist party's ideologue for religious affairs, does not fail to mention the meeting that took place in January this year between A. Gromyko, foreign minister of the Soviet Union, and Pope John Paul II. Thus, the revisionist bourgeoisie, be it the Soviet, Polish or any other, is interested in using the church to "pacify" with religious opium the large masses of the working people suffering from capitalist exploitation and the severe crisis that has gripped the capitalist and revisionist countries. "The idea of God," Lenin has stressed, "has always put 'social feelings' to sleep and numbed them, replacing the living with the dead, it being always the idea of slavery (the worst slavery, the inescapable slavery)."

But if religion in general and the high clergy and the Vatican thus serve the modern revisionists as they do all reaction, the Polish Pope, who is an "Eastern specialist," will also play the game of the United States and its allies to exploit the differences and discontent existing between the revisionist countries, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union, on the other, in order to divide them and to remove the satellites even further from Moscow.

II. 13 Jun 79

B 5

ALBANIA

In one of his speeches the pope called on the East European countries to join with the West under the "common ideal, Christianity." Poland occupies a particular place in this context. Suffice it to recall the visits made to that country by Nixon at one time, and by Carter and Brzezinski now. The activation of Soviet policy is also to be evaluated in this context, particularly around the Polish borders, like Kosygin's visit to Czechoslovakia, where he smiled very little, the visit that Brezhnev himself made in Hungary and, even more so, the military maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact in that country, which were publicized as never before. In one way or another the Gierke clique is being reminded of 1968 in Czechoslovakia and Dubcek's fate. People in Warsaw see this clearly by now, but so do the Vatican, Washington and their allies.

Thus, if we are to use the words of AFP, "it is clear that the situation is not all that dramatic." What is important in all this big clamor is related to the aim of the bourgeois propaganda to discredit Marxism-Leninism and to spread the idea of the coexistence between Catholicism and Marxism that is supposedly defended in Poland and the Soviet Union. These actions, these campaigns of the clergy of the old and new bourgeoisie, are intended to divert the masses from the genuine path of the struggle for a better life. However, no matter how things may be, the oppressed peoples cannot be satiated with the pope's "divine" sermons. The ancient wishes of all oppressors, slaveowners, religions and popes to rule quietly are today illusions which are being and will be destroyed completely in the face of the determined and increasingly growing struggle of the working masses and of the proletariat for a new life.

PARTY PAPER VIEWS ITALIAN ELECTIONS AS 'NEW POLITICAL FARCE'

AU061350 Tirana ATA in English 0944 GMT 6 Jun 79 AU

["The Early Parliamentary Elections, an Expression of the Lack of Political Stability in Italy"---ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 6 (ATA)--On the 3rd and 4th of June, the parliamentary elections were held in Italy. Like the previous elections, in June 1976, the present elections too, the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes in an article, were held before the time limit. Such a thing clearly reveals the lack of political stability, which has its basis on the deepening of the all-round crisis which is corroding and which is tightening that capitalist country more and more in its destructive grip. "Take Italy", as Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes in his work "Imperialism And The Revolution", "the typical country in which the decay of capitalism, in its base and superstructure, is reflected...The deep government crisis in Italy reflects that situation of the internal general crisis from which no way out can be found".

After speaking at length about the grave atmosphere created [in] Italy by the deepening of the general crisis, the newspaper continues:

In this grave situation, the bourgeois parties and their lackeys, beginning with the reactionary trade union leaders and ending with the revisionist party of the Sardinian Latifundist, Berlinguer and the fascist party of Almirante, match up all kinds of manoeuvres to find a way out of the crisis, to deceive and confuse the working people, to alienate them from the class struggle.

One of their machinations are also the election campaigns, which they employ to make to the working people numerous promises that everything will be properly settled in the future. Thus, they acted also in the present election campaign. In the conditions of the crisis, the bourgeoisie and the ruling cliques, exploit these campaigns more than ever to keep the working people with hopes, to deceive them, that the causes of the crisis and responsibilities for the worsening of the situation should be sought not with the capitalist system, but with particular persons.

In this new political farce the chieftains of the Italian bourgeoisie enjoyed also the support of the filth of the reaction and the Vatican, and of the revisionists, who tried their level best to be partners with them not only in the Parliament, but also in the government. Berlinguer openly called on the working people "for patience and sacrifice", in order to calm and alienate them from the class struggle. At the same time, in an interview granted to the bourgeois newspaper "CORRIERA DELLA SERA" on the eve of the elections he reiterated the support for Italy's membership in the aggressive NATO bloc and the "need of military presence of the U.S.A. in Italy", allegedly to the interest of its defence. In fact to the aid of the Italian bourgeoisie rushed also the revisionists of the "three worlds" of Beijing, who loudly preach the strengthening of the "United Europe" and NATO, the close alliance with American imperialism in rivalry with the other superpower, Soviet social-imperialism and, at the same time, having flung open the doors of China also to the penetration of Italian monopolies.

Experience has taught the Italian working people, the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes in conclusion, that they should not expect anything from the election parades of the bourgeoisie, with regard to the improvement of their situation. Therefore they are more and more strengthening their class struggle against capitalist oppression and exploitation as the only road for the defence and fulfillment of their just aspirations and claims.

TIRANA SCORES ROLE OF EEC PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

AU091710 Tirana ATA in English 0923 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU

["Elections Which Serve the Strengthening of the Positions of the Monopoly Bourgeoisie of Western Europe"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 9 (ATA)--The monopoly bourgeoisie of Western Europe, supported by the revisionists and the entire world reaction, is taking another step in its plans to realize the integration of the member countries of the European Common Market. The elections to the so-called European Parliament, in fact, represent a new effort for the political integration of the member countries of this reactionary organization. On the one hand, they aim at deceiving the working class and the European peoples and, on the other, to strengthen the ruling positions of capital and make the European bourgeoisie stronger to compete in the inter-imperialist rivalries for hegemony, markets and sources of raw materials.

Exposing the plans for this alleged united Europe and revealing the final aims of the European imperialist bourgeoisie, Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasized at the 7th congress of the Party of Labour of Albania that "in fact, the creation of the united states of Europe is meant to eliminate the notion of nationality in various European countries, to integrate and amalgamate their culture and traditions, in other words, to do away with the individuality of the peoples and states of Western Europe under the management of the cosmopolitan reactionary bourgeoisie of this continent". Precisely to this reactionary strategy of bourgeoisie serve the present elections of the European parliament. Of course, this process of political and economic integration is also linked with the sharpening of the inter-capitalist rivalry and contradictions in Western Europe, with the efforts of every European power to set the tone in this united Europe.

The political manoeuvre of the European monopoly bourgeoisie to strengthen its positions enjoys the full support of the "Eurocommunist" revisionist parties, which are trying to send their deputies to this European parliament. The Soviet revisionists, too, participate in the deception of the working people of Western Europe.

The united Europe of the monopolies is being applauded with particular enthusiasm by the Chinese revisionists, who thus aim at rendering service not only to the European bourgeoisie, but also to American imperialism, with which they are strengthening the counter-revolutionary collaboration.

This united Europe which is presented with rosy colours by the bourgeois-revisionist propaganda, brings nothing else to the European people, the broad working masses, except the increase of oppression and exploitation. In exposing the reactionary content of the "united Europe", Lenin emphasized as early as 1915: "Of course, temporary agreements are possible between capitalists and between states. In this sense a United States of Europe is possible as an agreement between the European capitalists... But to what end? Only for the purpose of jointly suppressing socialism in Europe". This is why, the European proletariat, the revolutionary forces and the Marxist-Leninist parties powerfully oppose this manoeuvre of the imperialist bourgeoisie of Western Europe and intensify the struggle against savage capital oppression, against the capitalist order itself.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION--On the occasion of Italy's national holiday, Giovanni Paolo Tozzoli, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Italy to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception which was attended by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha; Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi; Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myzafar Ahmati; Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, and other guests. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU]

ZHIKOV SPEAKS AT 6 JUNE RALLY IN HONOR OF MONGOLIAN DELEGATION

AU111535 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jun 79 p 1, 2 AU

[Text of speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, at the Bulgarian-Mongolian friendship rally held on 6 June 1979 at the Sofia "Universiada" Hall in honor of the visiting Mongolian party and government delegation]

[Text] Dear Comrade Tsedenbal, dear Mongolian friends,

The great hospitality of the Bulgarian people is well-known. However, this hospitality becomes even greater when friends, brothers, and comrades in ideas get together; when we are linked to our guests by common goals, common ideals, and the common struggle for building socialism and communism.

An example of such dear guests are the Mongolian people's envoys, the envoys of the people who are our friends and brothers, who are our comrades in ideas and our allies, the envoys of the Mongolian people who are among us today and who are being surrounded by warm feelings and cordiality.

At this sincere demonstration of Bulgarian-Mongolian friendship, at this enthusiastic rally, allow me to welcome the Mongolian comrades on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of the State Council and on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria as well as on behalf of all Bulgarian communists and on behalf of the entire Bulgarian people. (stormy applause)

We are particularly glad that the high-ranking Mongolian delegation is being led by our dear friend Comrade Jumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium. (applause) We are all acquainted with him and we deeply respect Comrade Tsedenbal as a remarkable party and state leader of new Mongolia, as an outstanding functionary of the international communist and workers movement, as a consistent Marxist-Leninist and as an ardent internationalist and also as an indefatigable fighter for peace and socialism. (prolonged applause)

I also welcome with great joy Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, premier of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Council of Ministers, and all other members of the MPR party and government delegation. (applause)

Through our guests we welcome the glorious MPRP and all working people and builders of socialism in Mongolia, which, although distant, is nevertheless so close to our hearts. (stormy applause)

Comrades, the friendship between the Bulgarian and the Mongolian peoples is not centuries-old. It is only several decades old. Nevertheless, it has deep and solid roots because this friendship is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and because Mongolian-Bulgarian friendship represents an inseparable part of our common fraternity with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

Bilateral relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the MPR are constantly developing. Our relations are expanding and are being intensified in new fields of the economy, as well as in mutual exchange in the cultural, arts and educational sectors. In this respect a tremendously important role is played by the friendship and cooperation treaty signed in 1967 between our two countries as well as by the regular meetings between party and government delegations and between leading functionaries of both countries.

Today we can declare with satisfaction that the period since the signing of the first Bulgarian-Mongolian friendship and cooperation treaty has produced great results. This treaty represents a solid basis of mutual relations between our two socialist states. A qualitatively new stage in our cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural sectors as well as in other spheres of life was implemented on this basis. The relations between our parties' central committees, between our governments, ministries, creative unions, trade unions, youth and other organizations are increasingly expanding and being intensified from year to year. Individual Mongolian and Bulgarian okrugs and enterprises are in direct contact. Every Bulgarian citizen and every Mongolian citizen could point out many facts about our friendship and say many kind words about these friendly relations.

In our present negotiations and talks, however, we ascertained, together with our Mongolian comrades, that what we have hitherto achieved cannot and should not satisfy us--no matter how large the current scope of our relations and cooperation. Our attention was mainly directed at the future, at a further development and expansion of our economic relations. The development of our two countries, the increase of our common economic potential, outlines new prospects for our future cooperation.

A program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation was worked out and adopted between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the MPR for the 1981-85 period and for the period which follows. The agreement on creation of a joint Mongolian-Bulgarian enterprise, the "Mongol-Bulgarmetal", as well as the construction of joint enterprises for the prospecting and exploitation of useful ores, represents a practical implementation of such opportunities.

Let us wish a successful start to such useful initiatives!

Comrades, we, the Bulgarian communists, the Bulgarian working people, have always manifested a justified interest in the development of the MPR and in its historical achievements, in the great organizational and creative activities of the MPRP and in the Mongolian people's achievements.

This is quite natural. Within a short historical period the Mongolian herdsmen headed by their Marxist-Leninist vanguard--the MPRP--rescued their homeland from poverty and transformed it into an agrarian-industrial state with considerable achievements in the cultural and arts sector as well as a state with great prestige on the international scene. (prolonged applause) The Mongolian comrades just briefed us on the fact that they are successfully implementing the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress. They have accomplished important structural changes in the main national economic branches; they have increased their social product and their people's national income. All these successes are based upon long years of construction and upon a long process of intellectual development and ripening. These historic achievements are mainly the results of the people's heroic endeavour, of the party's correct policy, of the friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal socialist countries and a result of the support of the international revolutionary movement.

Socialist Mongolia today is a fact which everyone has to take into account--even those who are not very pleased by this fact. Today the MPR is taking its worthy place among the countries of the socialist community. (prolonged applause) The achievements of the MPR, implemented through the efforts of all Mongolian people, essentially represent a contribution to the theory and practical experience of Marxism-Leninism. The experience of the MPR is particularly useful to a number of countries and peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America--countries which are being liberated from colonial oppression and from imperialist dependency and are proceeding along the path of socialist orientation.

Dear Mongolian friends, in this year, which marks the 35th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria, the days of our people are filled with working deeds. Millions of working people are participating in socialist competition for the overfulfillment of the plan for our country's socioeconomic development in 1979 and 1980. The balance of the first 3 years of our seventh 5-year plan is positive. (applause)

The leading and organizational work of the party is aimed at mobilizing the working people in the implementation of the strategic slogan launched by the 11th BCP Congress for high effectiveness and quality in all spheres of our country's economic, sociopolitical and intellectual life. Our people are well aware of the fact that it depends upon their own efforts to improve labor organization and production discipline and to increase labor productivity in order to increasingly cover the people's own growing material and cultural needs.

We are well aware of the fact that it is only through selfless labor and efforts that we are able to create the material and intellectual values which will mark our progress along the path of material prosperity until we can achieve a communist world. There is a Mongolian proverb which says, "the fish lives in the water, man lives in his work". A similar Bulgarian proverb confirms this saying: "If you want to eat big mouthfuls, you must work with large tools!" At the present stage of development, labor is linked to the greatest extent with scientific-technical progress. Therefore, we are devoting particular efforts to combine the people's selfless efforts with those achievements of the scientific-technical revolution which will insure, as soon as possible, the greatest effect and raise the technical and technological standards of our production up to the standards of the most advanced countries in the respective sector.

Our achievements are organically linked to the implementation of the comprehensive CEMA program on the further perfection of cooperation and on the development of socialist economic integration with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal socialist countries on a bilateral as well as on a multilateral basis.

Naturally, there are things which worry us. We have objective and subjective difficulties. We are well aware of our shortcomings. It is a well known fact that additional difficulties are arising for us by the unfavorable changes in foreign economic conditions. However, our party devotes great efforts to finding the correct solutions for new and even more difficult tasks which will be accomplished in a timely fashion with the active support of the working people.

We can assure the envoys of fraternal Mongolia that our people, side by side with the community of socialist countries, will confidently continue to build a developed socialist society on the ancient Bulgarian soil! (stormy and prolonged applause)

Comrades, our two peoples are building their happy lives with many efforts and great labor achievements. Peace, however, is necessary to build such a life. Those who are engaged in creative efforts never think of destroying. Those who are sowing are thinking about the harvest. This is why we are vitally interested in the consolidation of security and peace throughout the world, in the active, equal and mutually advantageous cooperation of all countries in the world. Life is more and more imperiously demanding from all peoples--from large and small countries--to consolidate and intensify the process of detente--the only sensible alternative in our contemporary world.

The unprecedented destructive force of modern weapons and the mortal danger it contains for life on earth should produce a radical change in the way of thinking of every political and state leader who is responsible for the destinies of millions of people.

Unfortunately, there are still forces which are unwilling to learn from the past.
[paraphrase continues]

These forces have never given up the intention to once again bring the peoples back to the time of "cold war." They are provoking the armaments race and are trying to introduce new types of mass destruction weapons. They are trying to increase their pressure upon the countries which are proceeding along the path of independence and progress. They are organizing coups and military conflicts among states.

We would like to be optimistic and to sincerely hope that statesmanlike wisdom and a realistic approach will prevail and that all countries will proceed along the path leading toward the stopping of the armaments race, leading toward disarmament and toward lasting peace and security. There is no alternative to this policy. Anything else means destruction and annihilation.

Life demonstrates that the Helsinki final document represents a long-term, constructive action program. We would like once more to appeal to all CSCE signatory states to join in the efforts for the comprehensive application of this exceptionally important document and for its implementation in practical life. (prolonged applause) We expect everyone to contribute so that the Madrid meeting in 1980 will achieve essential new results in consolidating peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. This is dictated by the interests of all countries and of all peoples. This is dictated by the future of our world. (story, prolonged applause)

This is precisely the purpose at which the coordinated foreign policy of the fraternal, socialist countries is aimed. The Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries--which was unanimously adopted in 1978--represents a program of achieving a drastic change in disarmament, a program of consolidating detente.

We hope that the new proposal recently submitted by our countries--the Warsaw Pact member-countries--to convene an all-European conference with the participation of the United States and Canada for the purpose of discussing the military aspects' of detente will receive an appropriate, positive response among the Western states.

We highly appreciate the SALT agreement achieved between the United States and the Soviet Union and together with all peace-loving mankind we express our hope that within a week the Soviet-American SALT II agreement will be signed in Vienna.

During the present negotiations with our Mongolian comrades we discussed in detail with our esteemed guests the situation in Southeast Asia which, unfortunately, is rather alarming. This situation is alarming mainly because of the aggressive actions of the Chinese leadership. Raising high the banner of hegemonism and of greater Han chauvinism, the Chinese leaders entered an overt alliance with imperialism and worldwide reaction and thus became the main danger threatening universal peace and they became the striking force of worldwide reaction.

The Beijing leadership continues its provocations on the borders of Vietnam and Laos and persists in occupying Vietnamese territories. It sabotages peaceful negotiations and threatens to engage in new so-called "punitive operations", if the Vietnamese people refuse to accept China's ultimatums.

However, the merciless, inhuman laws of the steppe and the jungle cannot be applied in mutual relations among people. They cannot be valid in interstate relations in our epoch. We are unanimous that they must be resolutely opposed, that a resolute resistance should oppose a criminal playing with the destinies of millions of people. We have rendered and we are rendering selfless and wholehearted assistance to the people of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea because we are deeply convinced of their just struggle. (prolonged applause)

The difficult and complicated problems of the states and peoples of Asia are of deep social and economic character and they can never be resolved through bloodshed. Such problems can only be resolved through peaceful cooperation and not through confrontation or war. This is why we highly appreciate and actively support the constructive policy of the MPR and of the Mongolian Government--a policy aimed at establishing lasting peace and security in Asia. This policy is highly appreciated by all peace-loving people throughout the world. (prolonged applause)

I do not want to dwell in detail upon the situation in the Middle East and southern Africa which is causing concern. Alarming news arrives every day from these dangerous hotbeds of tension regarding the outrages committed by the enemies of peace, understanding, progress, freedom and peoples' independence.

As for the Middle East--no lasting or true peace can be achieved in this area through the signing of separatist deals which disregard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and which betray the interests of the Arab peoples. As for the problems of southern Africa, they cannot be settled through a policy of neocolonialism, racism and apartheid--no matter what kind of plans are being concocted for the purpose of concealing this policy. The problems of this area can be resolved only by observing the legitimate rights of the native population.

Nevertheless, we are optimistic regarding the future development not only of our own countries but also of the entire world because the supporters of peaceful cooperation are steadily increasing in number. Despite the difficulties created by the imperialist, racist and neocolonialist forces, a number of peoples in Asia and Africa are confidently proceeding along the path of socialist orientation while in other countries the unity of leftwing and democratic forces is being consolidated.

We have a profound sympathy for the aspirations of such peoples and countries. They are firmly resolved to cast off the last chains of their past. Long struggles and numerous sacrifices have made them revolutionary-minded.

From this rostrum, I would like to assure our Mongolian comrades that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue in the future to contribute to the implementation of a common peaceful policy of the states belonging to the socialist community on the international scene. (stormy and prolonged applause)

Comrades, it is a particular pleasure for me to announce that the present talks and negotiations with our Mongolian comrades once more proceeded entirely in a spirit of full unanimity as regards our bilateral relations as well as in connection with the international situation and as regards questions of the worldwide communist and workers movement.

The present visit of the Mongolian party and state delegation, headed by Comrade Tsedenbal, and the declaration we just signed as well as the other joint documents, mark a new path toward a further development of comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples. Whenever representatives of two Marxist-Leninist parties and of two socialist states such as ours hold talks, their talks and joint decisions do not serve only their own two countries. We have never thought and we never think only of ourselves without considering the interests of the entire socialist community, the interests of the international communist and workers movement, the interests of all anti-imperialist, peace-loving and progressive forces in the world. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the MPR are marching side by side in the vanguard of those forces which are building the contemporary history of mankind. Our two countries will never betray their own dignity as fighters in this vanguard! (stormy and prolonged applause)

I take this opportunity to ask my Mongolian comrades to convey to the communists and to all the people in their fraternal country our best wishes for new success in implementing the tasks set by the 17th MPRP Congress. (prolonged applause) We believe in these new successes because we still cherish the memories of those unforgettable meetings and of the enthusiasm during our last visit to the Mongolian country in 1973. We have no doubt that such people as we met there will continue to create heroic new achievements! (prolonged applause)

This year the MPR will celebrate its 35th anniversary. We ardently and fraternally congratulate the Mongolian working people and builders of socialism on this jubilee and we wish them with all our hearts happiness, well-being and prosperity! (applause)

Long live and strengthen the Bulgarian-Mongolian friendship! (applause)
May the comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the MPRP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the MPR, between the Mongolian and Bulgarian peoples develop and be intensified! (prolonged applause)
May the unity and cohesion of the worldwide socialist community headed by the powerful Soviet Union be consolidated! (prolonged applause)
May the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement be consolidated! (prolonged applause)
Let us march forward toward new victories in the struggle for peace, social progress and international cooperation! (prolonged applause)
May the glorious communist cause live forever! (stormy and prolonged applause, cheers "friendship!" "friendship!")

STANKO TODOROV RETURNS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA 12 JUNE

AU121814 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, has returned from the USSR. He paid a 2-day friendly businesslike visit to this fraternal country at the invitation of the CSSR Government Chairman Lubomir Strougal.

At Sofia airport, the leader of the Bulgarian Government was cordially welcomed by Comrades Krustyu Trichkov, Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the government and deputy ministers. Jaroslav Hejna, Czechoslovak ambassador to Bulgaria, was also present.

MLADENOV RECEIVES NEWLY APPOINTED USSR AMBASSADOR

AU121523 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] On 9 June Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, received Nikita Tolubeyev, the newly appointed USSR ambassador, in connection with his forthcoming presentation of credentials.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Toasts at Pahr Luncheon

AU112055 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 11 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Vienna, June 11 (BTA special correspondent)--Bulgaria's foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, (?stopped) on an official visit to Austria today. He came at the invitation of his Austrian counterpart, Mr Willibald Pahr.

Mr. Mladenov's first meeting in Vienna was with the president of the Nationalrat, Mr Anton Benya, and deputies of the parties represented at Austria's legislative body. Mr Benya made the Bulgarian guest familiar with the work of the Austrian parliament.

Later on Mr Mladenov was received by the Austrian president, Mr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. During the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the progress of bilateral relations was pointed out. Discussed were issues pertaining to the deepening of bilateral cooperation in different spheres of life. During the discussion of the international situation, was stressed the necessity of further unfolding the process of detente in Europe and the world and supplementing it with efficient steps for disarmament.

Mr Willibald Pahr gave an official luncheon in honour of his colleague.

In his toast speech Mr Pahr expressed confidence that the talks with Mr Mladenov will proceed fruitfully and successfully, in accord with bilateral relations. Underlining that Bulgaro-Austrian relations are developing dynamically, Mr Pahr emphasized the good possibilities for deepening economic cooperation through joint appearance on third countries' markets. The Austrian foreign minister underlined that the Austrian side fully agrees with the high assessment given by the State Council president of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, of Bulgaro-Austrian relations in his speech before the Bulgarian National Assembly.

Important spheres of bilateral relations are already regulated by agreements, while the pronounced activity of cultural cooperation is contributing to the greater closeness of the two nations. Mr Pahr stressed further that Bulgaria and Austria are playing a role of considerable importance for international detente and cooperation in Europe.

He expressed satisfaction with the forthcoming signing of the SALT-II treaty by the USSR and the USA and expressed hope that it will influence favourably the Vienna negotiations on reduction of the armed forces and arms in Central Europe. The Austrian foreign minister emphasized his confidence that Bulgaro-Austrian relations will continue their successful development to the benefit of the two nations.

The Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, stressed in reply that Austria holds one of the first places in Bulgaria's foreign economic relations with the West European countries.

"Bulgaria attaches great importance to the new forms of economic cooperation, namely industrial joint production and joint designing and construction of projects in third countries. Cultural ties are developing successfully, which plays an important role for the better acquaintance and understanding between the two nations", said he.

Mr Mladenov recalled the assessment of Mr Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria's State Council president, in his speech before the Bulgarian National Assembly, that relations between Bulgaria and Austria set to a great extent an example as good relations between states of different socio-political systems.

Dwelling on some international topics, the Bulgarian foreign minister stressed that putting an end to the arms race is the primary and the most pressing task of our time.

"The coming in effect of the second USSR-USA Strategical Arms Limitation Treaty will be of enormous importance for peace and security all over the world.

"The socialist countries expect the Western states to respond to the initiatives for signing a treaty by the Helsinki conference participating countries on non-use first neither of nuclear, nor of conventional weapons, and for calling a conference on military detente of the European states, the USA and Canada", underlined he.

Mr Mladenov emphasized that the socialist countries are making every effort to make a real headway in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe but that, unfortunately, already for more than an year there has been no reply to their constructive proposals.

Mladenov Luncheon

AU121421 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 12 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The official visit of Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov to Austria has been progressing in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere. Today Petur Mladenov met members of the leadership of the Austrian national committee for organizing the celebrations of the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state. Minister Petur Mladenov cordially greeted those attending this meeting and emphasized that the establishment of this committee [words indistinct] to develop their cooperation and work for understanding in Europe in conformity with the Helsinki Final Act. Minister Petur Mladenov announced that such national committees have been or are being established in many European countries as well as in (?other countries in the world).

The Bulgarian foreign minister has given an official luncheon in honor of his Austrian colleague, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. During the luncheon, which was attended by high political, economic and cultural Austrian figures, Petur Mladenov and Willibald Pahr proposed toasts to the strengthening and prospering of the Bulgarian-Austrian friendship and cooperation, as well as to peace and security in the world.

Return Home

AU121930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 12 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov returned home from Austria today. He paid a 2-day official visit to Austria at the invitation of his colleague Willibald Pahr.

At Sofia airport Petur Mladenov was welcomed by deputy ministers and responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

COMMUNIQUE ON UN COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA DELEGATION VISIT ISSUED

AU222009 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 22 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA)--The Bulgarian Government and the here-visiting delegation of the UN Council for Namibia reaffirmed their staunch support for the lawful struggle of the SWAPO-led Namibian people to fight out their right to self-determination and independence at all costs.

The communique on the official visit of the delegation headed by Mr Fathih Bouayad-Agha, deputy chairman of the UN Council for Namibia, (May 20 through 22) submitted for publication, reads: "The two parties to the talks state that the struggle of the Namibian people for independence and territorial integrity, under the leadership of their only and lawful representative, the SWAPO national liberation movement, has already entered a decisive stage."

They condemn in strong terms the South African racist regime for the persisting illegal occupation of Namibia and also the policy and the practices of this regime to use the Namibian territory as a launching ground for aggression and attacks against neighbouring sovereign African states--Angola, Zambia and other front-line states.

Discussing the forthcoming resumption of the [figure indistinct] UN General Assembly session to deal with Namibian problems, the two parties to the talks expressed their conviction that the sole just solution to that issue can and must be implemented through the operative and effective measures of all the UN member-states to secure the right to self-determination, national independence and territorial integrity for Namibia.

The Bulgarian Government and the delegation of the Council for Namibia hold the view that any links of military, economic or political cooperation with the South African Republic must be immediately severed.

They stand for comprehensive moral and material aid to SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia fighting for freedom and national independence.

The delegation of the Council for Namibia expressed sincere gratitude to the Bulgarian Government for their sustained efforts and for the assistance they had rendered the council in seeking and finding ways and means of accelerating the process of granting the people of Namibia independence and state sovereignty, and stabilizing and safeguarding international peace and security in that part of the world.

During their visit the delegation of the Council for Namibia held formal talks with a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and were also received by responsible state officials.

TODOR ZHIVKOV ATTENDS OPERATIC PERFORMANCE IN SOFIA

AU121920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 12 Jun 79 AU

[Summary] "Tonight Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, attended the National Academy Theater for opera and ballet in Sofia for a performance of the opera Aida which is included in the program of the Sofia international musical festival." Delegates and guests to the 18th congress of the international theatrical institute also attended this performance.

BRIEFS

CPCZ WORKING GROUP VISIT--At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a working group of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Zdenek Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Agricultural Department deputy head, has been in Bulgaria since 4 June. The CSSR comrades were briefed on BCP work in the area of agriculture. On 7 June the working group was received by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who acquainted the CSSR guests with the most recent BCP decisions on developing agriculture. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 7 Jun 79 AU]

STOICHKOV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CSSR--The Bulgarian state-economic delegation led by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned on 7 June from the CSSR. The delegation took part in the session of the joint Bulgarian-CSSR Committee on Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 7 Jun 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BULGARIAN PREMIER TODOROV VISIT

Meeting With Husak, Strougal

LD122020 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received Stanko Todorov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at Prague Castle. Lubomir Strougal, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, was also present.

In the course of a cordial and comradely conversation the results to date of the cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, which have been achieved in conformity with the conclusions of the talks between top representatives of the two fraternal countries, received a positive appraisal.

The prospects for the further all-round development of mutual relations and discussion of certain topical issues pertaining to the international situation were also discussed.

Approval of Communiqué

LD121344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The final talks of the premiers of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, Lubomir Strougal and Stanko Todorov, were held in Prague today.

The two statesmen discussed a wide range of questions relating to the all-round development of relations between the two countries. The premiers stressed the importance of bilateral and multilateral cooperation of socialist countries within CEMA for the strengthening of their economic potential and developing peaceful cooperation in the world. In the course of the talks Lubomir Strougal and Stanko Todorov also exchanged views on some topical foreign-political questions and problems.

At the close of the visit they approved a final communiqué.

Todorov Interview

LD122054 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Before his departure by air, Comrade Stanko Todorov gave an interview to Czechoslovak television: [begin recording]

[Unidentified correspondent--in Bulgarian with superimposed Czech translation] Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, how do you assess the results of your visit in Czechoslovakia?

[Todorov--In Bulgarian with superimposed Czech translation] I can say that our all-round cooperation in the economic, scientific-technological and cultural spheres, is developing very successfully. In the course of our talks with Comrade Strougal and other leading Czechoslovak representatives, we noted that the current 5-year trade agreement has, in the last 3 years been exceeded and that there are all the prerequisites for it to be overfulfilled again at the end of 1980.

Cooperation in the sphere of engineering is developing particularly actively--this being the most dynamic branch in both the Czechoslovak and the Bulgarian economies. In a word, our economic and scientific-technological cooperation is developing successfully.

[Question] What are the long-term prospects for cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia? In which spheres of the lives of our nations will this cooperation be most concentrated in the future?

[Answer] This was the second theme in our talks with Comrade Strougal, Comrade Hula, the chairman of the State Planning Commission, and other Czechoslovak representatives. Comrade Strougal and I have approved the final protocol signed by both chairmen of the committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation. It should be said that the great degree of cooperation and joint work that exists between the economies of the two countries is also accompanied by certain problems. At the moment both sides are concentrating their efforts to find mutually beneficial solutions. In the long run, the most promising sphere for cooperation for the next 5-year period is engineering. While there are traditional cooperative relations in engineering, such as the production of trucks, some new spheres of cooperation are emerging in the heavy, chemical and energy engineering sectors, in the chemical industry, and in other branches. However, there are still questions to be discussed so that we will jointly find the best and most mutually beneficial solution for both sides. [end recording]

End of Visit

LD122024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, today ended his friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia, which he paid at the invitation of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. He left by plane for Bulgaria.

The distinguished guest was seen off at Ruzyně Airport, together with his entourage, by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, deputy federal premiers Vaclav Hula, Josef Kocak and Josef Simon, and other Czechoslovak representatives.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, sent a greetings telegram from the aircraft to Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal expressing thanks to the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and to the entire Czechoslovak people for their cordial reception.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, expressed the conviction in his greetings telegram that the talks which had been concluded would contribute to the further development and deepening of the firm friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries.

STROUGAL-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR YUGOSLAVIA

LD130908 Prague CTK in English 0811 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal left here today on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of president of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic.

A further expansion of mutual relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia in the political, economic and cultural spheres will be dealt with during the visit.

The Czechoslovak premier is accompanied by Federal Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission Vitezslav Vinklerek, deputy foreign minister Dusan Spacil, deputy foreign trade minister Alois Hloch and other representatives.

WEEKLY SCORES PCI BERLINGUER'S INTERVIEW TO LA REPUBBLICA

AU121740 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 33 on 6 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Vaclav Hora commentary: "Peculiar Views"]

[Text] A tenacious struggle for the electorate's votes takes place in each capitalist country in the pre-election period. In particular the ruling political parties and their representatives try all possible ways to strengthen their position and thus strengthen the power of the ruling exploitative class and the monopolies. Lies, demagoguery, psychological and physical terror, fabrications, empty promises--everything serves a purpose as long as it helps in the pursuit of the voters' favor and parliamentary seats in the endeavor to preserve the position of the ruling political party (or to become the ruling party). The more demagoguery, the better.

Attacks against communist and progressive leftwing parties are an inseparable part of the propagandistic whirligig unleashed by the bourgeois information media. The frantic anticommunist campaign which culminates, as a rule, in the pre-election periods is designed to intimidate the petty bourgeoisie, the intelligentsia and those belonging to the so-called middle class in order to prevent them from voting for the communist or progressive leftwing parties.

It is certainly not easy to resist the dirty game of anticommunist forces. Regrettably, some officials of the West European communist parties sometimes let themselves be pushed into the defensive. Others--for fear of losing the "favor" of voters or for reasons that are difficult to explain--go so far as to let themselves be abused by reactionary bourgeois journalists. They answer their provocative questions precisely in the way they wish: They address insults to a number of socialist countries, in the spirit of anti-communism. Santiago Carrillo and his "minister of foreign affairs" Manuelo Azcarate, for instance, who recently even chose the well-known anticommunist transmitter Radio Free Europe, which is in the CIA's service, for his attacks against the USSR and Czechoslovakia, have become notorious for such statements and views.

In the pre-election campaign in Italy the bourgeois paper LA REPUBBLICA even succeeded in getting E. Berlinguer, the Italian Communist Party [PCI] general secretary, into a position that casts doubt on a number of his previous statements including his speech at the recent PCI Congress. In an interview for this paper he depreciates the results achieved by the working people of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community in building socialism. He cloaks the offensive character of NATO and indirectly confirms fabrications spread by anticommunist centrals about Western Europe being threatened by the Warsaw Pact. The paper's editor also asked him--in a provocative manner--why the PCI did not nominate the known anticommunist J. Pelikan as a candidate to the West European Parliament. As is known, Pelikan has been nominated as candidate to this institution by the Italian Socialist Party, the general secretary of which, Craxi, has been maintaining more than friendly contacts with Pelikan for a longer period of time. E. Berlinguer knows well who is Pelikan. And he knows even better who is his protector, Craxi. He also knows, undoubtedly, that it was upon the CIA's instruction which is financing his anti-Czechoslovak activity in the West--that Pelikan found Craxi's support. It would have been, certainly, appropriate to dissociate oneself sharply from this provocative question. Instead of doing that, the PCI general secretary almost apologized to LA REPUBBLICA as if he was sorry that Pelikan had taken a path that is at variance with PCI policy.

J. Pelikan exploited this and, in a reaction to this interview, he reproached the PCI leadership again for its "overly pro-Soviet attitude." According to Pelikan, it is not enough to merely criticize the Soviet Union--as is done by Berlinguer--but it is necessary to sharply oppose it.

As can be seen, one cannot oblige anticommunist no matter what concessions from principled stands one makes. Each unprincipled view boomerangs. For an anticommunist, everything is too little. They are striving to achieve what the West European communist parties assume--at variance with the interests of the people--anti-Soviet stands, renounce their revolutionary program and thus change into parties of a social democratic type. This is why they are supporting the so-called Eurocommunism with such fervor.

SOUTH AFRICAN ANC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD122200 Prague CTK in English 1836 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa led by its Chairman Oliver Tambo arrived here today at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the [words indistinct] with the peoples of Africa and Asia.

TU CHAIRMAN HOFFMANN RECEIVES INDIAN TU OFFICIAL

LD121826 Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, met here today with Ramdhari Parashar, head of the International Department of the All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), in Czechoslovakia for treatment.

They discussed the present situation in the Indian trade union movement and cooperation between AITUC and Czechoslovak trade unions.

CPSL'S PEZLAR SPEAKS AT FESTIVAL OF HUNGARIAN MINORITY

AU121519 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[CTK report: "A Festival of Song and Dance"]

[Summary] The 24th folklore festival of the Hungarian nationality in the CSSR ended yesterday in Zeliezovce in the district of Levica. It was attended by a CPSL Central Committee delegation led by L. Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who addressed the participants in the festival.

"He stated that the establishment of socialism is the most significant asset in the history of our homeland. The period since April 1969, when the new party leadership led by Comrade Gustav Husak took up office, has been particularly positive. He said that 'the successes we have achieved are a result of the active work of all working people regardless of their nationality. Our socialist homeland grants equal rights to all citizens. In the years of building socialism new engineering, power, chemical, foodstuffs and other enterprises have emerged in south and southeast Slovakia, where the Hungarian minority lives. Citizens of Hungarian nationality are making full use of the opportunities society makes available for them. The widespread network of schools with Hungarian as the language of tuition, the publication of newspapers and magazines, permanent theaters and the more than 500 amateur hobby ensembles and groups are facts bearing witness to this. Seven authors writing in Hungarian are members of the Slovak Writers' Union; their works have become part of our socialist literature.' Comrade Pezlar also appreciated the cultural-educational work of CSEMADOK [Cultural Organization of Hungarians Living in the CSSR]

In the afternoon the spectators watched the performances of folklore ensembles. A total of 20 ensembles with some 1,200 performers appeared on the stage in the course of both festival days. The festival has become a manifestation of international friendship of the peoples and nationalities living in our society.

LENART ADDRESSES AKTIV IN BRATISLAVA

LD112224 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee spoke today to a party political aktiv of communists of the first Bratislava ward. Tasks connected with the implementation of scientific-technological development, as outlined by our highest party bodies, were on the agenda of this aktiv.

In his speech, Comrade Lenart paid tribute to the positive results achieved in this sphere. However, he singled out a number of reserves that have not been utilized. He emphasized above all the need for internationalization of the preproduction stages and a more intensive utilization of broad possibilities for coordination and specialization within the socialist economic integration as one of the decisive prerequisites for the further improvement of quality and efficiency of all work.

CPSL DAILY WRITES ON ALCOHOLISM IN CENTRAL SLOVAKIA

AU111615 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jun 79 p 4 AU

["JAR"-signed article: "Sad Data on Alcoholism"]

[Text] The endeavor to reduce the excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages in central Slovakia is not successful, despite the efforts of employees of health services, national committees and trade and of those working in social organizations and anti-alcoholic committees. Last year the per capita consumption of spirits alone reached 15.24 liters. This figure is markedly influenced, above all, by the consumption in three districts: Liptovsky Mikulas with an annual per capita consumption of 21.3 liters, Dolny Kubin--18.1 liters and Banska Bystrica--17.1 liters.

A substantially lower consumption was registered in the districts of Velky Krtis, Zvolen and Ziar Nad Hronom. Apart from spirits, 12.5 liters of wine were sold in the region per capita, the largest consumption being in the districts of Zilina, Liptovsky Mikulas and Martin. The per capita consumption of beer is 105.4 liters. These are high figures with strikingly negative social consequences. The share of criminal offenses committed under the influence of alcohol in the overall criminality in central Slovakia represents, for instance, 35.8 percent. Compared with last year, it has increased in the districts of Zvolen, Lucenec and Povazska Bystrica. The number of registered alcoholics has increased by almost one thousand in the region last year--to 13,187. Almost 7,000 persons had to be treated in the region's anti-alcoholic detention stations last year.

It is becoming apparent that the forms of the struggle against alcoholism that have been applied heretofore are not sufficiently effective. The "weeks of struggle against alcoholism" organized in the districts of Martin and Prievidza, the cycles of lectures "what is right and proper and what is not" in the district of Prievidza, activities against youth alcoholism in the district of Ziar Nad Hronom, the agitation-parody programs against the consumption of alcohol by members of the Kremnice Youth Club and other activities have encountered a positive response. [paragraph continues]

However, the struggle against alcoholism must be waged by drawing more tangible consequences from cases of drunkenness at work, by means of the preventive influence on alcoholics of the commissions for protecting public order, by talking to the alcoholics at their place of work and--should it be necessary--by paying their wages in a manner that would prevent a family suffering materially because of the father's alcoholism. As the results in central Slovakia show, we are only at the beginning of increasing the effectiveness of the struggle against alcoholism.

BRIEFS

SOVIET MINISTER DEPARTURE--Sergey Antonov, USSR minister of meat and dairy industry, who was in the CSSR from 5-10 June at the invitation of Josef Nagr, federal minister of agriculture and food, left Prague for Moscow on 10 June. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

USSR CULTURAL OFFICIAL VISIT--On 8 June in Prague CSSR Deputy Premier Matej Lucan received Georgiy Ivanov, deputy USSR minister of culture, to discuss the preparation for the "Days of Czechoslovak Culture" in the USSR and the "Days of Soviet Culture" in the CSSR, which will be held in 1980. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN DELEGATION DEPARTURE--A Bulgarian delegation led by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, which had attended the 19th session of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in Prague, left the CSSR for Sofia on 7 June. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

CSSR VESSELS HELP POLAND--Three Czechoslovak sea-going vessels--Praha, Bratislava and Trinec, each with a capacity of 30,000 tons--are helping ship Polish coal overseas. This year the three cargo vessels, which were all built in the shipyards of Szczecin are to transport 400,000 tons of coal. [Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 6 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER IN BRITAIN--Premysl Strougal, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, who is leading the Czechoslovak delegation to the "Days of Czechoslovak Economy" in Birmingham, was received on 7 June in London by Reginald Eyre, deputy secretary of state for trade. The two officials assessed the current state of trade relations between the CSSR and Great Britain. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jun 79 p 7 AU]

JAKUBEC RETURN TO PRAGUE--Jaroslav Jakubec, deputy federal minister of foreign trade, ended a 15-day visit to Portugal today and left for home by air. He led the Czechoslovak trade delegation to Lisbon for the fourth session of the Czechoslovak-Portuguese Mixed Commission. The protocol signed at the session opens up possibilities for further development of economic relations between the two countries. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD]

ELIMINATION OF PRODUCTION SHORTFALL--North Moravia has eliminated the production shortfall amounting to KCS708 million, caused by the energy difficulties at the beginning of the year. This was announced by the north Moravia regional CPCZ committee on 7 June. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jun 79 p 1 AU]

SED's NAUMANN MEETS WITH GRISHIN IN MOSCOW

ID121436 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 12 Jun 79 ID

[Text] A Berlin delegation, headed by Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin SED, had a meeting today with Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. Prior to this they had laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum in Red Square. [passage indistinct]

BEIL MEETS WITH FRENCH PREMIER BARRE

ID122040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 12 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Paris--French Premier Raymond Barre received Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The French premier paid tribute to the widening of GDR-French economic cooperation in recent months. He emphasized French interest in the extension and long-term development of these relations. French firms, he suggested, should participate increasingly in implementing economic investment projects in the GDR. That would make for wider opportunities for GDR exports to France.

Both sides declared themselves ready to promote the development of new forms of cooperation in order to enhance the stability of their foreign trade relations and to place them on a longer term basis. Both men emphasized the reciprocal interest in, and usefulness of, consolidating contacts between government and business representatives.

With a view to agreeing to concrete measures to implement the goals discussed with Premier Barre, State Secretary Beil had talks with other members of the French Government as well as presidents and directors general of important industrial enterprises.

SINDERMANN WELCOMES SWEDISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

ID121530 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1149 GMT 12 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the Swedish Riksdag led by speaker Henry Allard, arrived in the GDR on Tuesday on a visit lasting several days. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by President of the People's Chamber Horst Sindermann, at whose invitation it is visiting the GDR.

During their stay, the parliamentary deputies will acquaint themselves with the work of the People's Chamber and its organs and also visit Erfurt Bezirk.

SED POLITBURO APPROVES HONECKER REPORT ON HUSAK VISIT

ID122026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1816 GMT 12 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--The SED and the CPCZ are resolved to develop in every way the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the GDR and CSSR for the benefit of both peoples. This is emphasized by the SED Politburo in a statement, released on Tuesday, on the meeting of Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Gustav Husak, CPCZ general secretary and CSSR president in Dresden on 6 and 7 June. The Politburo heard and approved a report on the meeting by Erich Honecker. Both countries, the statement says, will continue to make constructive contributions to the consolidation of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states.

Both sides will further deepen their concerted action in the international field. The SED Politburo believes that the constant raising of the level of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, specifically of specialization and cooperation, is making an essential contribution to improving the efficiency and performance of the economies of both countries. The dynamic development of external economic relations between both countries is helping the successful implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration between the CEMA member states.

OFFICIAL PROMISES LEBANESE DELEGATION CONTINUED SUPPORT

LD130354 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Central Political Council of the National Progressive Movement of Lebanon was received in Berlin on Tuesday by Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the National Front. The delegation is led by Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Lebanese progressive socialist party. Dr Correns referred to the activities of the GDR citizens during the current week of solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab peoples and promised the Lebanese people continued support.

DPA: REPORTING OF HAVEMANN TRAIL RESTRICTED

LD121442 Hamburg DPA in German 1354 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] East Berlin--The GDR authorities have drastically restricted reporting possibilities for Western journalists on the trial of regime critic Robert Havemann. Several correspondents were told today by the East Berlin Foreign Ministry that "any journalistic activity connected with this trial" would not be permitted. This was the ministry's response to the journalists' application to hold interviews with Havemann and to be present at the public hearings. The trial is to be held on 14 June before the Fuerstenwalde Kreis Court, Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk, after Havemann appealed against a M10,000 fine for alleged currency crimes.

The Foreign Ministry explained the interview ban by drawing attention to the new regulation to the journalists' decree which makes interviews and questioning subject to authorization.

1962 FUGITIVE SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR MURDER

LD121840 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1529 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Berlin Higher Military Court today sentenced Guenter Jablonski from Bad Salzdetfurth in the FRG to life imprisonment for murder. The trial, which lasted several days, established by evidence at the scene of the crime, witnesses, expert opinions, the accused's confession and other evidence that on 19 May 1962, Jablonski, in an attempt to break through the GDR state border and while carrying arms, treacherously killed Corporal Manfred Weiss of the GDR border troops, who was on duty, but shooting him in the back several times.

In the FRG the murderer was merely sentenced to detention in a remand home for young offenders and he only served 6 years there. He has a criminal record in the FRG for attempted blackmail. The FRG judicial authorities had rejected a GDR request for the murderer's extradition.

HOFFMANN, KRENZ MEET CITIZENS IN PEOPLE'S PARK, MILITARY POLITICAL CENTER

AU071801 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Siegfried Dziadek, Wolfgang Herr report: "Future National People's Army Officers at the 'Meeting Point General': Impressive Display of Achievements of Defense-Ready Youth in the Friedrichshain People's Park"]

[Text] Andreas Blachowiak, a boy wearing a blue shirt, had asked the general to sign his colorful festival scarf. When retired Maj Gen Georg Reymann asked to whom he had given the autograph, he learned that Andreas, just as his friend Joerg-Holger Bettac, had been a member of a Koethen FDJ collective aspiring to enter the military profession since the beginning of the school year.

Joerg-Holger told the general that he would like to become a sports officer but would be ready to also fulfill his service in any other field in the armed forces. "I shall go where I am needed, because my wish to become an officer corresponds not only to my own personal interest but I also see it as a social obligation to cooperate in maintaining peace and in reliably protecting our achievements."

Retired Col Ernst Haberland, a 75-year old comrade who had entered the Red Front Banner organization over 50 years ago as a Lathe-operator and later had been active in the illegal military organization in the Buchenwald concentration camp, agreed with the two boys: "The fact that we have been able to live in peace for 34 years is also to be attributed to the SED's military policy and also to the many young people like you who, year after year, by their decision to become officers prove their readiness to serve peace with weapons in hand."

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister for national defense and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, who had been cordially welcomed on Saturday at Friedrichshain, took the opportunity to see for themselves the readiness of the young generation to defend their state, the GDR, against all attacks of the class enemy. During a visit to the military political center they conducted many talks with members of the German People's Police, comrades of the Society for Sport and Technology, Thaelmann Pioneers, young soldiers and officers of the People's Army as well as members of the civil defense.

The "Treffpunkt Kundschafter" [scout meeting] at the Friedrichshain movie theater elicited great interest. Comrades who for many years had fought at the invisible front in the services of the Ministry for State Security such as Horst Hesse, Ursula Kirmsse and Dr Heinz Mende reported on their work in the service of peace.

Pilots, motor sportsmen, radio operators and many other comrades demonstrated the variety with which the society for sport and technology meets its social tasks. They and the comrades of the armed organs invited the 700,000 visitors of the center to participate in events during the three festival days.

Many festival delegates confirmed from their experience that a thorough premilitary training represents the basis for great performance in the service in the armed organs that follows. Harry Klink, machinery and plant assembler, by his training in the Society for Sport and Technology naval sports section at the Koepenick radio plant, had received excellent training for his service in the People's Navy. Klink, a 23-year old, in the meantime has finished his honorary service and transmits his experience and knowledge in the same section in training the younger comrades.

After a thrilling shoot-off, the best riflemen of the festival were named late Sunday afternoon: 21-year old plumber Henry Nickel from Berlin and Elke Heier from Halle Bezirk, a tailor by profession. They proved to be the most accurate marksmen of the 30,000 participants in the shooting contest.

II. 13 Jun 79

H U N G A R Y

F 1

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH PUJA

LD121524 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Swedish foreign ministerial negotiations are continuing in Budapest. Hans Blix, leader of Swedish diplomacy, who arrived in Hungary yesterday, is having discussions with his counterpart Frigyes Puja on contacts between the two countries and European issues.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BENIN

LD110204 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 9, (MTI)--MTI reports from Cotonou:

With a view to finalizing trade and technical-scientific cooperation agreements between the Benin People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic, Hungarian deputy foreign trade minister has conducted talks with Benin's foreign, trade and tourism, and finance ministers.

As a result of the negotiations, five-year trade and technical-scientific cooperation agreements were signed. The accords were initialled by the head of the Hungarian delegation and Leopold Ahoueya, transport minister of Benin. The sides discussed the areas for cooperation. Talks were held, for instance, about the possibilities of delivering educational equipment, installations for road and railway, agricultural production units. The negotiations also covered the possibility of sending Hungarian experts to Benin and receiving students and specialists from there for education or higher training.

During his stay in the African country, Sandor Uvardi was received by Mathieu Kerekou, president of the Benin People's Republic and of the General Committee of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party.

UN REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY NAMIBIA DEBATE

AU061306 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 May 79 p 1 AU

[MTI report: "The UN Debate on Namibia; Imre Hollai's speech]

[Text] Ambassador Imre Hollai, permanent UN representative of the Hungarian People's Republic, made a speech in the UN General Assembly debate on Namibia Tuesday afternoon [29 May]. Terminating the role of the racist South African regime--the last bastion of the imperialist colonial system in Africa--in Namibia is one of the most urgent problems of our times, a problem to which the United Nations cannot remain indifferent, Imre Hollai stated. He then called attention to the Pretoria regime's endeavor to saddle its own puppet regime on the people of Namibia. This clearly shows that the plan of the five Western powers for a settlement in Namibia has failed and the people of Namibia urgently need help.

The position of the Hungarian Government is, the ambassador declared, that only an unconditional withdrawal of the South African occupational and police forces, a liquidation of the public administration appointed by Pretoria and the establishment of a government under SWAPO leadership can serve as the basis of a just settlement of the Namibia issue. It is absolutely necessary to guarantee the territorial integrity of Namibia, including its sovereignty over the Walvis Bay harbor.

Hungary's permanent UN representative stressed: To force South Africa to implement the UN resolutions pertaining to Namibia, in accordance with Article 41 of the UN charter, mandatory sanctions must be taken against the racist Pretoria regime. In conclusion, Imre Hollai assured the participants in the session that the Hungarian People's Republic will do everything in its power for the successful application of sanctions and pledged the support of the Hungarian people and their government for the Namibian people in their struggle against colonial rule and South African oppression.

MINISTER OF LABOR ADDRESSES ILO CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

LD081528 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 7 June (MTI)--From MTI's special correspondent in Geneva:

Minister of Labour Dr. Derenc Trethon, representative of the Hungarian Government, made a contribution Thursday to the 65th conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

He appreciated the results that the organization achieved during 60 years of existence and pointed out that the composition of ILO today reflects the changes that have taken place meanwhile in the world. Present through their delegates in this conference hall and playing an ever increasing role are the states that have taken to the road of socialism, the countries that have gained political independence together with the developing countries which are just struggling to consolidate economic self-government and are striving for a general rise of their people.

The Hungarian Government--Trethon continued--holds the view that disarmament is one of the important preconditions for achieving the goals to preserve peace, to lessen the differences of development among the countries, to improve the life conditions. Disarmament, once turned into reality, would release enormous amounts of money for peaceful purposes such as the development of industry, agriculture, science, culture and education, nature protection, increased assistance for the developing countries to speed up their economic and social headway. Therefore do we hail the SALT II treaty as an important stage in the process of detente and disarmament.

With reference to the submitted reports, Trethon noted that ILO has proved its viability, flexibly adapting itself to the situation after the United States withdrew from the organization and has fulfilled the main targets of its program.

OVARI WINS BUDAPEST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BYELECTION

LD120358 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] At yesterday's byelection, Miklos Ovari, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, was elected national assembly deputy for Budapest, and Gyurgy Vegh for Keszthely.

According to the national electoral presidium's statement, 88.6 percent of those entitled to vote took part in the voting in the Budapest electoral district. Miklos Ovari received 99.9 percent of the valid votes. In the Zala county electoral district, 98.6 percent of those entitled to vote voted and 99.9 percent of the valid voted were for Gyorgy Vegh.

FOCK PARTICIPATES IN TATABANYA DEPUTIES MEETING

LD070708 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] "National Assembly deputies met in two counties today. At the Tatabanya session, in which Jeno Fock, party politburo member, also took part, it was noted, among other things, that as a result of measures in county Komarom the work force management had improved." County Heves deputies discussed their tasks connected with the coming session of parliament.

HOT, DRY MAY RETARDS GRAIN DEVELOPMENT

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 May 79 p 9 WA

[Excerpts] The May heat wave has abated. It is hoped that the coming days will be less dry than those which preceded them. The last substantial nationwide rainfall occurred at the very first of this month. Since then there have been only scattered showers. Because of the heat and dryness plants are developing more slowly than usual. Winter grains have reacted to the dry heat by coming to ear. In the case of rye, this happened at the beginning of last week, while in the case of wheat it happened toward to end of the week. The effects of the drought are apparent from the color of plants on soils that do not retain moisture. However, they remain a healthy green elsewhere.

The heat has been beneficial to corn. Seed was planted at a depth of 6 - 8 centimeters so that it received sufficient moisture for germination, emergence and early development. Heat has also been good for vines and fruits.

The first cutting of alfalfa yielded good quality hay. However, the lack of rain makes it almost certain that the second cutting will be delayed and yield less, because the second sprouting of the crop has slowed down. The dry heat has hurt peas which came into flower before attaining substantial growth. The sparse, short-stemmed plants will produce smaller, emptier pods. Of the plants which were set out in the fields late, peppers and tomatoes have fared especially poorly. The farms are now planning to replace them.

Where irrigation is possible, equipment is operating at full force. Unfortunately, this includes only a small area of arable land. Rain is urgently needed. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food has been urging all farms to compensate for all types of crop shortfalls by planting catch crops so that production goals can be met. This year catch crops are to be planted on area at least twice as great as last year.

II. 13 Jun 79

F 4

HUNGARY

CONDITION OF WHEAT FIELDS REPORTED

Budapest MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG in Hungarian 29 May 79 p 7 WA

[Excerpts] After fall sowing, rain was expected and it was thought that the wheat would emerge given suitable temperature. Unfortunately, this did not happen. The dry spell persisted, and there were a great many wheat fields with no plants. Where germination did begin, some of the emerging plants were weak and in no condition to withstand the rigors of winter. At the same a good many of the plants died for continued lack of rain. What remained in seed, lay dry and then some of it became mildewed as the result of early winter rains on the dry soil.

The surviving wheat was then subjected to excessive and damaging temperature of minus 16-18 degrees in January and February; at this point yet another part of the sprouted seed was damaged.

At this point it is quite incorrect to take a one-sided view based on the variety in question as many are prone to do. Although there is a difference between varieties, present conditions are the result of a combination of factors to which we are unaccustomed. Difficulties were compounded by the fact that a good spring did not follow the unfavorable fall and winter. Had weather permitted, the decimated plants might have been expected compensate for earlier damage through bushier plants and larger, heavier seed.

In my opinion this is also uncertain, because differentiation in ears which should have occurred in early March was delayed because of prevailing conditions until a period when both necessary sunshine and warmth were lacking. Because of this, the ears may be short and the bushing out is also delayed.

Prospects cannot be considered favorable. Now shortcomings can only be offset through proper fertilization and application of herbicides. Increasing the weight per thousand kernels is the final attempt which must be made.

BUDAPEST CEREMONY MARKS GAS PIPELINE COMPLETION

LD290424 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, May 28, (MTI)--The Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic held a ceremony in Budapest's Erkel theatre to mark completion of the construction of the "Alliance" gas pipeline. The presidium included Sandor Borbely, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and chairman of the ceremony, Gyula Szeker, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the government committee in charge of the pipeline constructions, Ms Maria Nagy, secretary-general of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, Laszlo Gal, deputy general secretary of the CCTU, and Heavy Industry Minister Pal Simon. The Soviet partners in the construction of the pipeline were represented in the presidium by Vladimír Pavlov, Budapest ambassador of the Soviet Union, by Aleksei Sorokin, deputy minister for the construction of oil and gas plants, and by Stepan Dyerezhov, deputy gas industry minister.

The ceremony was opened by Sandor Borbely, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. After having greeted the participants and the Hungarian builders of the "Alliance" pipeline he read out the message Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, addressed to the builders, and to those enterprises which had participated in the realization of this vast international project by delivering various equipments.

Then Deputy Prime Minister Gyula Szeker took the floor. He reminded that "the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance is 30 years old this year. During the past three decades magnificent achievements were recorded in the socialist countries' economic cooperation. Completion of the "Alliance" evidence to support the assertion that mutual economic assistance between the members of the economic integration is expressed in a growing number of magnificent deeds."

"The Soviet Union, the sole superpower that is self-containing in energy, pursuing a long-range energy policy that counts with the fundamental interests of the CMEA countries as well, has established an enormous system of pipelines, this being the only economic and modern means of transporting liquid and gaseous energy carriers. I would mention just a few figures to demonstrate the extent of Soviet energy carrier supplies: In the plan term 1976-1980, the socialist countries purchase over 500 million tons of hydrocarbons, crude oil and its products and natural gas from the Soviet Union."

The deputy prime minister has emphasized that while Hungary continues to avail itself of the opportunities offered by the Soviet Union, it is also making massive efforts to tap and exploit to full its domestic resources. It will step up coalmining, and the country's first nuclear powerwork is already under construction. Mr Szeker has underlined also that much greater attention should be paid to rational energy consumption. In the so far elapsed space of the 5th five-year plan term we have not managed to fully meet the decided energy austerity considerations.

Returning to the significance of the "Alliance" pipeline Gyula Szeker has explained that there has not yet been example for similar comprehensive international venture involving seven countries like the construction of the "Alliance" pipeline did. "Such high-level cooperation could only be realized among countries with socialist systems, where assertion of the community's interest is not blocked by partial interests of private contractors looking for individual profits only. At the peak of works the number of workers on the project reached 15,000 with a share of 2,500 Hungarians."

"The pipeline 'Alliance' represents also those ties with which the economies of the friendly socialist countries are interwoven. It is a fresh successful test of brotherhood and cooperation, and also a sample of what the united efforts of the socialist community can produce. For the millions of inhabitants of seven countries does it offer a convincing evidence of the benefits the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance can provide," concluded his festive address the deputy prime minister.

In recognition for outstanding performances in designing and construction of the pipeline Gyula Szeker distributed decorations to a number of Hungarian workers and engineers. Eight of them were awarded the gold degree of the order of labour, 14 received silver and 22 bronze degrees.

Kadar Praise for Workers

LD290425 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Letter from MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar to Hungarian construction workers of the "Alliance" gas pipeline read at 28 May Erkel Theater ceremony by Sandor Borbely, MSZMP Central Committee secretary--read by announcer]

[Text] To the Hungarian Alliance gas pipeline construction workers, Budapest:

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, I send heartfelt greetings to the Hungarian construction workers of the Alliance gas pipeline, to the workers of enterprises making the establishments, equipment for the pipeline and of the directing, managing and (receiving) enterprises.

The splendid joint undertaking of the fraternal socialist countries has been successful. The construction of the Alliance gas pipeline, initiated by the Soviet Union and jointly executed by the CEMA member states, has ended. During work which lasted almost 4 years, participants in the construction completed their tasks of outstanding quality on schedule through large-scale international cooperation.

The construction of the Alliance gas pipeline is a splendid example of the strength of cooperation of the CEMA member states and the construction work of the socialist countries. It has promoted the deepening of friendly relations among our peoples and is thus a clear manifestation of socialist internationalism. It is an inspiring example of enormous creative work, human understanding, strength of will and honest resolution. Compressor stations and other establishments built with Hungarian cooperation in (Ust), Bogorodchany and (Gustetin) are proof of this.

The Central Committee expresses recognition and gratitude to all workers who participated in the realization of the Alliance gas pipeline for their determination and successful work. Our people can be proud of the youth who executed outstanding work, of KISZ members who through their good work bore witness of their love for the homeland.

I wish all workers who participated in the construction good health and further successes in the service of our common aim--building socialism.

Cordial greetings,

[Signed] Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary.

BRIEFS

GYENES-LED DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA--At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Andras Gyenes traveled to Yugoslavia on Monday [4 June]. He is accompanied by Gyula Horn, deputy head of the Central Committee's International Relations Department and Central Committee staff member Istvan Oszi.

[Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jun 79 p 3 AU]

ETHIOPIAN CHURCH DELEGATION--At the invitation of the Hungarian Lutheran Church, a delegation of the Ethiopian Lutheran Church led by ecclesiastical Vice President Francis Stephanos and Bishop Tasgara Hirpo have arrived for a 1 week visit in our country. On Monday [4 June], Secretary of State Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Bureau for Church Affairs, received the Ethiopian delegation and, in a cordial atmosphere, conversed with the guests about fairly important experiences of the development of relations between the socialist state and the churches. Dr Zoltan Kaldy, national president-bishop of the Lutheran Church, was present at the discussion. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jun 79 p 4 AU]

SED PARTY WORKERS VISIT--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a party worker delegation led by Gerhard Tautenhahn, head of the Machine Industry Department of the SED Central Committee, studied aspects of scientific and technical development in our country between 28 May and 1 June. The delegation was received by Central Committee secretary Sandor Borbely. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Jun 79 p 5 AU]

BCP AKTIVISTS VISIT--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a party worker delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Stoil Kodinov, deputy head of the Central Committee Department for Planning and the Economy, visited our country between 28 May and 1 June. The delegation, which studied experiences of the development and direction of foreign economic relations, was received by Janos Hoos, head of the Central Committee's Economic Policy Department. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Jun 79 p 5 AU]

AKTIVISTS RETURN FROM ROMANIA--At the invitation of the RCP Central Committee, a party worker delegation of the MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE led by Adam Bonifert, deputy head of a Central Committee department, visited the Socialist Republic of Romania between 28 May and 1 June. The delegation, which familiarized itself with experiences of the party direction of socialist construction, was received by Josif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Jun 79 p 5 AU]

KISZ DELEGATION TO AFRICA--On Tuesday [29 May], a KISZ delegation departed for Africa. The delegation will visit the People's Republics of Benin, Congo, Angola and Mozambique and have talks with heads of the youth organizations of these countries. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 May 79 p 8 AU]

NEW HUNGARIAN WEEKLY--Budapest, June 5, MTI--A new Hungarian weekly is to appear from Thursday on, the weekly VILAGGAZDASAG (world economy). The paper, published by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, is going to replace the daily VILAGGAZDASAG, and will provide fresh information on timely questions and tendencies of the Hungarian economy and the world market. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD]

15TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENARY SESSION ON AGRICULTURE HELD 12 JUN

Session Activities

LD130130 Warsaw PAP in English 1711 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 June, PAP--The 15th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, devoted to the current situation in agriculture took place in Warsaw today. The session was presided over by First Secretary of the PUPP CC Edward Gierek.

Invited representatives of the central authorities of the United Peasant Party, with Chairman of the Central Committee Stanislaw Guowa took part in the session, along side [words indistinct].

Today's plenum was devoted to the current situation [few words indistinct] of all the unfavourable influence of the weather on agricultural production. We think, said Edward Gierek [few words indistinct] calls for additional efforts. It is necessary to think together what should be done to diminish negative effects of the cold and rainy autumn, the severe winter, the subsequent floods and the current draught. [passage indistinct]

Closing the ensuing discussion the first secretary of the Central Committee, Edward Gierek, took the floor. Referring to the course of the discussion Edward Gierek pointed out that all the statements confirmed the [word indistinct] of the decision to [word indistinct] the current situation in agriculture and the tasks which appear from it, at the forum of the Central Committee. The government programme, presented to the participants in the plenum, provides for concrete steps designed to lessen the effects of unfavourable weather conditions.

It will be a matter of urgency to adjust the tasks in question to concrete conditions of individual rural communities and villages. The entire problem, because of its complex character, requires that broad social forces be mobilized and all the reserves and initiatives be tapped. But first of all it requires consistency and persistence of action.

I rest convinced, Edward Gierek emphasized, that the decisions of the Central Committee will meet with the support of the entire society manifested by selfless and honest work.

The PUPP Central Committee unanimously adopted a resolution of the 15th plenary meetings specifying the tasks set for agriculture and food economy this year.

The resolution emphasized the importance of full accomplishment in the entire industry of all the socio-economic plan for 1979, especially in the field of the production for export and for domestic market.

Next the Central Committee unanimously adopted a resolution on convening the 8th Congress of the PUPP in the first quarter of 1980 and establishing a 195-member committee to prepare the congress.

Gierek Report

LD122140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] At 1000 today, in Warsaw Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Party Central Committee, opened the 15th Plenary Session of the Central Committee. Representatives of central ZSL authorities led by Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the Supreme Committee, as well as state officials, scientists and experts specializing in agriculture and the food sector were invited to attend the session. The agenda included a Politburo report on the current situation in agriculture and the adoption of a resolution convening the Eighth PZPR Congress.

Opening the debate, the first secretary of the Central Committee said that the Politburo was proposing to devote today's plenum to a discussion of the current situation in agriculture and to defining tasks arising from it. In proposing this topic, Edward Gierek said, we have taken into consideration the unfavorable influence of weather conditions on farm production. We consider that the present situation calls for additional effort; we have to consider what ought and what can be done, what steps to take to deal with the negative effects of the cool and rainy autumn, the hard winter, and later of floods and now drought.

I do not therefore need to give broad reasons, Comrade Edward Gierek continued, as to why agricultural issues are now at the forefront of our tasks. It is why we have decided to put off until a later date a consideration of the previously laid-down topic: activities to further consolidate the role of the family and the protection of our community's health. Work on this topic is well advanced, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee said. Here I would like to thank all comrades who are taking part in this work. As you know, the broadly conceived complex of family issues will constitute an important theme of the deliberations of our party's eighth congress, but part of this work has to be undertaken and put in hand now. We are talking about issues of basic importance for the situation of the family. We must, for example, put in additional effort to insure that housing targets are fully met, to improve supplies of goods for children, to implement on time all social investments such as hospitals, health centers, creches, and nurseries and so on, planned for the current 5-year plan. These are problems which cannot be delayed, and appropriate sections of the Central Committee and ministries, as well as local authorities, should pay special attention to them.

The Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee will be urgently checking the implementation of tasks in this sphere and will report on results achieved during a Central Committee session devoted to family matters.

Having opened the debates, Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, started to read the Politburo report:

[Gierek--begin recording] Esteemed comrades: This year from the very beginning has been a difficult one in farming. Last year we achieved a considerable growth of 4.5 percent in farm production. But the unfavorable conditions for harvesting and sowing have caused serious delays in autumn work. The plan for sowing winter crops was not carried out and this has spoiled the structure of cultivation. In addition to this bad aspect, part of the sowed area was damaged and depleted following the hard winter, and the later unfavorable early spring.

Losses in sowed area have been worse than for some years and it has been necessary to plough over some 263,000 hectares of winter grain, and more than 40 percent of rape, which occupies an important place in the production of agricultural raw materials.

Obviously, steps were taken to increase by an appropriate amount the sowing of spring grain, potatoes and other root crops and fodders. Unfortunately, the late and cool spring has made it difficult to catch up with the backlog. Spring sowing has been completed later than usual and plant growth has been slow. Much damage has been done by floods, which inundated more than 1 million hectares, and land was left wet in many places.

The pattern of weather in recent weeks has not been helpful either. The unusually hot and in most places dry weather has caused a rapid evaporation of water in the soil and is adversely affecting the state of cultivated plants, particularly the state of rye, late-sown spring grain, root crops and vegetables.

Appreciable difficulties are beginning to take shape in various regions of Poland in animal production. The poorer quality and smaller harvest of bulk fodder last year resulted in lower production of milk during the winter and the late spring, and the recent heatwave resulted in the prolongation of this unfavorable trend. As a result, the procurement of milk in the last 5 months dropped by 5.6 percent--by more than 30 million liters--comparison with last year. This has been reflected in market supplies, despite the fact that in order to alleviate the difficulties some reserves have been mobilized and the home production of butter has been augmented from imports.

We do not know, comrades, what weather conditions we shall have in the next few weeks and months. Let us hope that they will be better than up to now. But concern is being felt because of the way in which the situation is developing. Obviously, we have not remained idle in this situation. In the spring period our agriculture was given the help it needed in the form of deliveries of seed and technical resources. The state gave aid to farmers in flood-stricken areas. But more intense efforts will continue to be needed to reduce the effects of losses sustained, and to prevent further losses. We possess a greater ability to deal with this at present than in previous years. Our agriculture possesses much greater potentials of means of production. The full and correct utilization of these potentials in the next few months ought to improve the situation, but we must secure additional aid for agriculture, particularly in equipment and fodder.

To this end, and in accordance with an earlier Politburo recommendation, the government has prepared a program of measures intended to counteract the effects of unfavorable weather and to insure that the basic tasks facing our agriculture in 1979 are carried out.

The suggestion from today's debate will allow this program to be amended. In its implementation, the universal participation of farmers will be essential, together with the employees of the technical and service sector, and so will concrete help from many parts of the national economy. The assistance from the whole community will also be essential.

Comrades, without going into details, I would like to discuss the key problems whose solution will determine the implementation of this year's tasks in agriculture and the food economy sector. We would like to focus the attention of the party voivodship committees and other party organizations, as well as local authorities, and above all farmers and the farmers' self-governments, on these issues. First, it is necessary to stockpile the largest possible stocks of feedstuff. In order to achieve this, all capabilities and potentials must be utilized. There is a need to obtain hay from all accessible areas. It is also necessary to prepare for a wide expansion in cultivation of the aftercrops, wherever there are conditions for this.

The area for the cultivation of stubble crops [poplony ścierniskowe] and winter crops should cover about 1 million hectares.

We are still incurring big losses in the harvesting and stocking of feedstuffs: they amount to 20 percent of the available amount. We must not let this happen this year. It is essential to speed up the construction of silos and the popularization of uncomplicated methods for preserving fodder. To achieve this, it is necessary, among other things, to speed up deliveries of cement to agriculture and to use in a better way for animal feed the refuse from the food-processing industry and large-scale eating places. An increase in production of feed and its proper use must be treated as the first priority task of agriculture.

Second, it is necessary to carry out a new evaluation of the state of readiness for the harvest, bearing in mind that harvests could possibly come earlier, and, in connection with this, it is essential to complete the overhauls of machinery and harvesting equipment as rapidly as possible. The industry should insure the deliveries of the essential amounts of spare parts. This year's harvest, the gathering of root crops, and the harvesting of other plants, must be carried out even more efficiently than in the past, and, if possible, without losses. Care must be taken to adhere to the punctual and precise carrying out of all post-harvesting work and the proper use of straw for fodder.

Third, special concern must be given to animal production. The actions and measures undertaken after the Sixth Central Committee Plenum allowed a building up of the number of farming animals, following the deep recession in the preceding years. Right now, we must maintain the numbers of farming animals, especially cows and sows, in spite of the more difficult fodder situation in some of the regions. It is necessary, by the better use of fodder reserves and in conjunction with state aid, to insure a further development of animal production and, above all, of cattle.

The state insures profits from animal production [for farmers]. This has been expressed by further increases in the purchasing prices of animals for slaughter and milk, and an expression of credits and other aid for the expansion of breeding carried out last year. The deliveries of fodder on the principles applied until now will continue as far as the farmers selling animal production on contract are concerned, and who fulfill the agreements [on contract sales]. All this should encourage a further increase in number of farm animals.

Fourth, the existing situation makes it necessary to intensify efforts in order to improve the equipping of agriculture with modern technology, fertilizers and other means of production. In the recent past, a lot has been done to supply farmers in a better way with technical equipment. In the first 3 years since the (?sixth) 5-year plan, agriculture has received 157,000 tractors and 11,000 cereal combines and large amounts of other mechanical equipment.

This year, there should be further progress in this area. However, mobilization of work forces in industrial enterprises manufacturing production means for agriculture is indispensable in order to insure the full implementation of the planned tasks. The summer period should also be used for the storing of necessary fuel for the winter for the needs of agricultural production.

Fifth, good work in agriculture is also decided by transport. Even now, we should prepare efficient transport services for agriculture and the food economy for the peak harvest work and purchases of produce. Proper priorities have been set in this respect; tasks have been allocated for transport, including the food industry, cooperatives, and for other users. It should be seen that everybody fulfills his duty.

Sixth, according to the plan, deliveries of food articles for the domestic market this year should be considerably increased. In the existing situation the fulfillment of the task is difficult but possible. However, it demands the good and rational management of all agricultural raw materials. From this, responsible tasks transpire for the workforces of the food industry and all efforts should be made to insure the efficient purchase, storing and better processing of agricultural produce.

Economical and rational food economy must be the firm and inviolable principle in all links of the national economy and in every household. Following the example of last year, industry, cooperatives and commerce should accumulate appropriate stocks of potatoes, vegetables and fruit for the winter, and should prepare facilities for proper storing.

The selection of cereal produce should be enlarged. The quality of bakery produce should be improved, and should be the subject of systematic assessments, actions, and also of competition for the highest quality and the richest assortment of bakery produce. In general, a higher quality of production and increased selection on the market with sought after products and assortment should be treated as the basic task of the food industry. We must increase the processing of fruit and vegetables and we should introduce much faster the decisions of the 14th plenum of the Central Committee concerning the development of the small-scale food industry.

In view of the situation in agriculture, the shortages of some food articles should be alleviated by increased deliveries of other food articles. The food industry in this respect should be given help from other industries, particularly in packing, material supply, and in transport.

Comrades, this year's conditions have once again confirmed the key importance of the water economy in the proper development of agriculture; they have shown the social and economic importance of work on the long-term program of vistula management and the improvement of water economy in the country. We should--as much as we can--intensify preparatory work in this field. At the same time, we must even now do everything in order to improve the water economy; the solution to it must not wait.

It is indispensable to insure the proper realization of this year's investments, and amelioration and irrigation work, provided by the plan. The work of enterprises and services concerned with the conservation and exploitation of water and amelioration installations should be improved. The construction of local water installations which would drain excess water and which would irrigate, and small retention reservoirs should be initiated and implemented. The tasks in this field should be included in next year's socio-economic plan, and in the plans for the following years.

Comrades, the diligence and abilities of the Polish farmer are widely known. Even in difficult conditions he is capable of taking care of the work on land and spares no effort in order to increase the country's stock of food. We appeal from here to all farmers to undertake special efforts this year to use in a better way the potentials and achieve a further increase in production. The state, as before, will come to farmers with substantial aid. Each farmer who cares about the development of his farm and an increase in production has, in our country, good professional prospects. In the effort to develop and modernize agriculture and our whole food economy we are guided by the principles of agricultural policy worked out after 1970, in conjunction with the ZSL. This is a policy of active stimulation of the increase in agricultural production in all sectors of our agriculture, the policy which encourages social changes in the rural areas. The farmers owe to this policy their production progress, as well as an increase in the importance of their profession. They avail themselves of the help of the state and their work is viewed with respect by the party, the state authorities and the whole nation.

Just as our whole community is, so also are the Polish rural areas achieving a higher quality of work and living. The significant social achievements, including the free medical service and pensions for farmers, introduced in the present decade significantly influence the reduction in the gap between the rural areas and the cities. The continuous development and popularization of specialization and cooperation in individual farming is a positive phenomenon. This year, more and more thousands of farmers will undertake to specialize in their production. We are pleased with this; it is in the interest of farmers as well as the whole community; it creates for the farmers the conditions for better and more effective work, increases production and purchasing, and thus increases results and reduces labor intensity.

Private farmers participate to a larger extent in land management [zagospodarowanie ziemi], concerned for the development prospects of their farms. We support such actions. We want our policy to encourage the activeness in production in all farms. The role and tasks of agricultural self-governments are growing. They have become an important factor in organizing the production and social initiatives in villages. I am convinced that all links of farmers' self-governments, the agricultural circles, cooperatives and the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, and circles of rural housewives, will undertake and develop in their territory universal activities needed to implement this year's tasks in agriculture, and that they will care about extending the neighborly help needed to complete the farming work efficiently. This includes, in particular, help for older people and women managing their farms.

The agricultural self-governments should care most of all about the proper use of land. The effects of the socialized farms, the state farms and cooperatives on progress in agriculture have become more and more visible. Their participation in supplying food to the market is gradually increasing. We appeal to the work forces of the state farms and all employees in socialized agriculture to make efforts in order to fully use the potentials and capabilities of the farms so that it will be possible to liquidate or significantly limit the consequences of inclement weather and insure a further increase in agricultural production.

At the same time, we expect an expansion in cooperation and an improvement of joint activities with private farmers in order to popularize the modern methods of farming. There are responsible tasks in agriculture for the local authorities, and in particular parishes, which at present have a wide scope for influencing agricultural production. We expect initiative and action from them. It is essential for the local authorities to work out concrete plans of action adapted to local conditions and needs. In particular, further improvement of the services to agriculture and coordination of the work of all institutions and organizations in this field is involved here.

It is especially important that we continue to improve the services provided to agriculture by and coordinate the work of all institutions and organizations in this sphere and that the best possible use is made of all resources we have and all potentials that exist. We must further strengthen social and production discipline in rural areas. Particular tasks face the agricultural services and agricultural scientific research institutions which have to supply agriculture with appropriate instruction and aid in the promotion of agricultural progress. We count on your further initiatives, comrades, in this field.

Good and punctual deliveries of means of production to which the farmers are entitled are of particular importance. The agricultural engineering industry, the chemical, the construction and other industries should insure that the planned deliveries of machines, installations, spareparts, fertilizers and chemicals, as well as building materials and coal, are made.

Esteemed comrades: the matters which we are taking up at today's plenum are of nationwide importance--they have to do with the vital interests of the whole community. About 14 percent of our national income is produced by farming, and about 30 percent of the active working population is employed in agriculture. As we progress, this proportion will decrease, but the importance of farming as a sector of the national effort will not decline; on the contrary, it will continue to increase. Our nation, like many other peoples, has only a limited amount of cultivable land; land therefore constitutes priceless wealth for it can feed both the present and the future, the more numerous population of our country, provided that it is carefully protected from devastation, from wastage, and provided it is cultivated in an increasingly better and up-to-date way.

This is why it is imperative now and in the future to carefully and rationally utilize the land's produce and the fruits of farmer's work.

As we make progress, the process occurs of nature's transformation through man's work, but in agriculture this process has special characteristics because in farming there is more uncertainty and a dependence on climatic variations. Present-day knowledge makes it possible to reduce this uncertainty and obtain stable yields, even in conditions which vary considerably from the average. But this calls for considerable outlays. It calls for effort on the part of all sections of the economy, of the whole nation; this is necessary because there is no other possibility of meeting nutritional needs. The alternative of importing food for a nation of 35 million would in practice be unrealistic, especially in view of the food deficit experienced by the whole world.

Whis is why, dear comrades, when we take concrete measures to deal with this year's current difficulties in farming, we ought to work with all the more energy and consistency toward the implementation of our long-term food sector plans. We ought to inform the whole people about the historic importance of this work, which today constitutes the essential content of the alliance of the working class, peasants and intelligentsia.

The problems of the development of farming and the food sector are always at the center of our attention. In recent years they have been the subject of discussion of several plenary sessions of the Party Central Committee. In their essence these are the key problems of the implementation of our strategy of Poland's social and economic development. This is why we have not spared and will not spare any effort to solve these problems, despite the greatest difficulties, in accordance with the most urgent needs of the community.

Five years ago, at the 15th plenum of the Central Committee, we passed the long-term program for the development of the food sector in which we laid down the most important tasks in the sphere of modernization of farming. To this end we have speeded up the development of the tractor and farm machinery industry; we have embarked on the development of the fertilizer industry and other branches of manufacture of means of agricultural production. We have directed considerable funds to the food industry, the potential of which is rapidly growing and which is increasingly and directly affecting farm production. We have also defined our tasks in the sphere of improving agricultural services and also in the development of agricultural education and science, and have allocated resources needed to that end.

We are constantly widening the education and training of staff for agriculture and the food sector. Our state's policy insures that farm production is always profitable. As you know, this year we have also adopted decisions aimed in that direction by increasing the procurement prices for tobacco and wool, and, as from 1 July, of rape seed. We are confident that this last decision will help to increase the rape cultivation area early in time for this year's sowing to at least 500,000 hectares--in keeping with our country's needs.

By implementing, through the whole nation's efforts, the comprehensive program adopted by the 15th plenum of the Central Committee, we are creating realistic conditions for the modernization of agriculture, for increasing its production capabilities, and for better utilizing potentials. In this way, we are building strong foundations for the systematic improvement in the nutrition of our people, and, after all, there is no other way.

The combination of our farmers' dedicated effort with the effort of the state, with the swelling stream of supplies of up-to-date production resources, and with the increasingly high standard of agrotechnical services, is resulting in a gradual but constant growth in the productive effectiveness of our farming of the whole of the food sector. Since 1970, total agricultural production has increased by 23 percent and commodity production by 49 percent. This growth has been made possible to a considerable degree by the increased deliveries of grain and fodder from imports. Because of the difficult conditions, we shall be forced this year to import, in addition to the planned amount, between 700,000 and 1 million tons of grain; that is, we shall have to increase imports to 7.5 million tons, and in addition we shall have to buy about 400,000 tons of [word indistinct].

At the same time, we shall have to cut the exports of some farm produce. The growth in the imports of grain and fodder, accompanied by the decline in our traditional export of food, will result in a negative balance in our foreign trade in food with capitalist countries, which will amount this year to 22.5 billion in foreign currency.

In this situation, the implementation of the planned export production and the search for further possibilities for increasing and improving the effectiveness of exports is of great importance. This is a very important task for our industry and foreign trade. At the same time, we must increase market supplies. On the realization of these tasks will depend to a very large extent Poland's satisfactory development and our community's living standards.

This is why we attach to these issues the greatest importance, as we do also to the continued improvement in the effectiveness of management. I appeal to all working people and to staffs of all words and institutions for honest, effective effort, for the full implementation of export and market supply tasks, for good management, and for a civic attitude. We are continuing to consistently do the work taken up after the 14th plenum, which aimed at making sure that the tasks of the country's socioeconomic development plans are carried out this year despite the difficult objective conditions.

Comrades, the decisions adopted at today's plenum of our party's Central Committee will determine the most important tasks for local party echelons and organizations and for state organs. In cooperation with the ZSL, we should develop our political and organizational effort with the aim of securing the social conditions needed for the full implementation of this year's tasks in farming and in the food sector. We are confident, as always, of party members, of the active attitude of farmers and women in rural areas, young people and all rural social groups.

I am convinced that the effort made by farmers and agricultural workers, the working class, and the whole community will make it possible to alleviate the effects of the unfavorable climatic conditions and to secure further increases in the production of food. This comrades, is our joint, community-wide task. [applause] [end recording]

Adoption of Resolutions

LD122230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The 15th Plenary Session of the PZPR Central Committee was held in Warsaw today. After the report concerning the present situation in agriculture, which was delivered by Edward Gierek, a debate took place.

At the conclusion of the debate Edward Gierek took the floor again.

The PZPR Central Committee has unanimously adopted a resolution at the 15th plenum defining the tasks in connection with the present situation in agriculture. As item two on the agenda, the Central Committee unanimously adopted a resolution on convening of the Eighth PZPR Congress for the first quarter of the coming year. The Central Committee has established a commission, with 195 members, in order to prepare the congress.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON JAROSZEWICZ DECREE ON FARMING WORK

AU121408 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jun 79 p 8 AU

[PAP report: "Agricultural Yields Must Be Harvested and Processed Efficiently--Decree by Chairman of the Council of Ministers:"--passages in capital letters published in boldface type]

[Text] ACCORDING TO THE GOVERNMENT PRESS SPOKESMAN, PREMIER PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ ON 5 JUNE SIGNED A DECREE ON INSURING CONDITIONS FOR THE EFFICIENT HARVESTING OF GRAINS, PROCURING AGRICULTURAL YIELDS AND CARRYING OUT FARMING OPERATIONS IN THE FALL OF 1979. THESE ISSUES WERE DISCUSSED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDUM A FEW DAYS AGO.

In his decree the premier describes various duties for the minister of agriculture, voivodes and rural parish stewards, in particular the duties of properly utilizing tractors, transportation vehicles and agricultural equipment; harvesting the first yields of grasses on meadows and on some pastures; fertilizing these meadows and pastures as soon as the harvest of grasses is completed; harvesting and processing grains; collecting, conserving, storing and feeding fodder, straw, beet leaves and green plant; supplying seeds for secondary crops; supplying grains and rape for the fall sowing campaign; increasing the cultivation area of secondary crops, winter grains and winter rape; and of expanding the guidance provided by agricultural services with regard to the production, harvesting, conservation and proper utilization of fodder.

THE MINISTERS OF FOOD INDUSTRY AND PURCHASES AND OF AGRICULTURE, VOIVODES AND RURAL PARISH STEWARDS SHOULD INSURE THE EFFICIENT PURCHASE OF FARM PRODUCE AND ITS RATIONAL UTILIZATION. In this regard the decree stresses tasks such as the punctual preparation of storage facilities, purchasing points and processing facilities; extended facilities for the direct reception of producers' grains, rape, potatoes and sugar beets; and the proper exploitation of grain drying plants, fodder plants and other facilities. Transport vehicles used for carrying farm produce must be suitably exploited.

Technical Assistance

THE DECREE STRESSED THAT THE NECESSARY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MUST BE INSURED BY STATE FARMS FOR INDIVIDUAL FARMERS AND FOR TEAMS OF FARMERS, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE COOPERATING WITH THE UNITS OF THE SOCIALIZED ECONOMY, DURING THE HARVESTING OF FARM PRODUCE.

The instructions addressed to the central board of the Peasants' Self-Aid Agricultural Cooperative include those connected with the supply of mineral and lime fodder, seeds, coal, farm machinery and spare parts to agriculture; with the provision of efficient trading services for the rural population during the periods of intensive farm work; and with the organization and processing of the purchases of grains, rape, potatoes, vegetables and fruit. The Central Board of Agricultural Circles should see that mechanization and chemical services, the storage of fodder and the transportation of farm produce from individual farms are implemented on time.

In Keeping With Farmers' Needs

THE VOIVODES HAVE BEEN CHARGED WITH MANY DUTIES CONNECTED WITH ORGANIZATION AND SUPERVISION. They have been asked to provide instruction, coordination and supervision in connection with the harvest and purchase of farm produce and with fall work and, particularly, in connection with the harvest of fodder crops, especially on meadows. Local administration also has to insure that the outlets selling means of production, the points purchasing farm produce and animals, cooperative banks and rural shops are open to suit the needs of farmers.

THE PREMIER'S DECREE ENJOINS THE PRODUCERS OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION TO ABSOLUTELY OBSERVE THE AGREED DEADLINES FOR SUPPLYING AGRICULTURE WITH TRACTORS, FARM MACHINERY, SPARE PARTS, FERTILIZERS, MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER EQUIPMENT THAT IS REQUIRED above all during the harvest and fall field work. Many ministries, including the ministries of heavy and agricultural machinery, of machine industry and of chemical industry, have been charged with specific tasks in this regard. Specific tasks have also been allotted to various economic and cooperative organizations.

THE DECREE SIGNED BY THE PREMIER ALSO DEFINES THE ACTIVITIES AND MEASURES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IF VARIOUS DIFFICULTIES, CREATED MAINLY BY BAD WEATHER, ASSERT THEMSELVES DURING THE HARVEST OF FARM PRODUCE. It provides, among other things, for additional powers for the ministers and voivodes concerned and for the services in their charge and lists organizational activities for this purpose.

SEJM DEFENSE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES NATIONAL DEFENSE

AU121440 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 7 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[PAP report: "The Sejm Committee for National Defense at Work--Rational Use of Budgetary Resources--Armed Forces' Contribution to National Economy"]

[Text] The Sejm National Defense Committee, which was in session on 6 June under Deputy Ronislaw Owsiank (ZSL), reviewed the government report on the implementation of 1978 National Socioeconomic Plan and the state budget in the area of national defense; the reply concerning the postulates in the field of military investments; and soldiers' participation in work for the national economy.

The session was attended by representatives of the Ministry of National Defense, led by Gen Josef Urbanowicz, deputy minister of national defense for general affairs, and by representatives of the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and the Supreme Chamber of Control.

Deputy Jozef Kijowski (ZSL) and Brig Gen Boleslaw Szczerba, head of the Department of National Defense and Internal Affairs in the Supreme Chamber of Control, reviewed the government report and Deputies Edward Sieradzki (Democratic Party), Zdzislaw Kwiecinski (PZPR), Aleksander Gajdek (PZPR) and Brig Gen Edward Drzazga, chief of staff of the quartermaster's office, Brig Gen Jan Zielinski, deputy chief inspector of technology, and Brig Gen Stanislaw Rogowski, chief of the General Staff Board, supplied additional information. Deputy Bronislaw Owsianik (ZSL), who chaired the session, summed up the discussion.

At the conclusion of the discussion, the Sejm committee adopted the following resolution: "Having studied the materials submitted by the government and the report read by the reviewing [committee] and having heard the discussion, the committee states that the National Defense Department had rationally used the budgetary resources in keeping with the principles of thrift. The committee states that during the year under review the armed forces of the Polish People's Republic had fulfilled their tasks with regard to the country's defense and had enhanced their combat capacity and readiness by raising still further the ideological-moral standards and discipline of soldiers and by improving their equipment and training.

Aside from fully implementing their proper tasks during the period under review, the armed forces had greatly assisted the national economy. We should stress especially the soldiers' enormous and selfless efforts in fighting the cold weather and floods. The Polish People's Armed Forces have also made a great contribution to international detente through exemplarily fulfilling their peace mission in the Middle East. At the same time, the committee expressed the conviction that the present year, the year of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland, will be for the Ministry of National Defense a continuation of the 1978 achievements and will be characterized by further efforts to strengthen the combat readiness of the armed forces.

The committee adopted the government report on the implementation of the 1978 plan and budget in the area of national defense.

The committee accepted the reply to the postulates concerning the implementation of military investments and soldiers' participation in the work benefiting the national economy.

SEJM COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

AU312150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 May 79 p 4 AU

[M. Szymanski report: "Sejm Committees at Work--For Rational Management"]

[Text] The Sejm Plan, Budget and Finance Committee discussed difficult problems of materials management in industry and construction at its 29 May session.

The session, which was chaired by PZPR Deputy Alojzy Melich, vice chairman of the committee, discussed materials prepared by the Ministry of Materials Management and introduced by Minister Eugeniusz Szyr. Nonparty Deputy Zenon Komender (from PAX) read an accompanying report on behalf of the group of the deputies who had examined problems of materials management in a number of plants in Krakow.

The deputies positively evaluated the activity of the Ministry of Materials Management and its program for streamlining the supply situation in industry and construction. At the same time, they did not conceal their concern for the state of management with raw materials, energy and fuels in many departments, industrial associations and enterprises.

Although considerable progress has been observed in this area since 1973, when, on the strength of the decision adopted by the Eighth Central Committee Plenum, the Council of Ministers passed a resolution on long-term programs for improving the management of raw and other materials, ministries and departments continue to rely on partial solutions and to change the structure of the consumption of materials in an unsatisfactory way, especially so in the range and groups of products and in the comprehensive use of raw materials. The work to improve the quality, endurance and reliability of products is also unsatisfactory, and, in consequence, this causes increased consumption of materials, fuels and energy.

Citing examples from daily practice, the deputies stressed that those responsible for materials management fail to fully use scientific achievements and to show sufficient interest in the conservation of raw and other materials as early as the stage of product design. The implementation of comprehensive programs in this regard, the session noted, is meeting great resistance and inhibitions.

The deputies approved the tasks for this year as mapped out by the Ministry of Materials Management and evaluated these tasks as fully feasible under the condition that the industry and construction overcome the still numerous organizational, technological, design, quality, manufacturing and psychological barriers. They decided to present their position in this matter in an advisory report to be submitted to the government.

The following deputies took the floor during the session of the Sejm Plan, Budget and Finance Committee: J. Janda-Jedroska, Z. Balicki, M. Rzepiela, W. Sadowski, R. Najsznerski, J. Banasik, H. Krakowiak, M. Kubacka, Z. Ladynska and J. Kolodziejewski.

GRUDZIEN ADDRESSES KATOWICE PARTY PLENUM

LD121030 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A plenum of the Voivodship Party Committee has been held in Katowice. It discussed the further intensification of the wholehearted support for the ideology and leadership of the party members in Katowice Voivodship in the implementation of the program of the seventh congress and during the preparations for the Eighth PZPR Congress. During the discussion Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Voivodship Party Committee in Katowice, delivered a report, stating inter alia: [begin recording]

The object of our satisfaction is the fact that the majority of party organizations and numerous collectives working in an exemplary manner have coped with difficult and responsible tasks of the party program outlined at the sixth and seventh congresses. The results of their work has contributed to our common achievements. Their work had and has an important influence on the strengthening of the party's prestige, on the rallying for the fulfillment of this program of all the progressive and patriotic forces of the people.

The basic feature of each communist is the invariably high standard of demands posed for himself and his comrades. We must not rest content with average results of work simply because the socioeconomic aims and tasks envisaged in the party program are great, not average, but very ambitious. Therefore we must apply ever higher criteria of the assessment, demand more from ourselves and with our own example enlist the society for united, creative and effective action. We have at our disposal in the voivodship sufficient forces to cope with even the most difficult problems and successfully solve them. Thanks to this, in the last 35 years the Silesian Basin Party Organization has been and is successfully fulfilling its duties to the socialist homeland and to the Polish people. We have never disappointed the leadership of the party. One can always count on the party members in our region representing the great industrial working class, miners and metal workers, hard working people, forming the feeling of responsibility, courage and the habit of energetically overcoming difficulties. We will always remain faithful to this noble principle in implementing the tasks posed for us with our ever greater strength and ever greater possibilities.

The strengthening of the leading role of the party belongs to the basic regularities of socialist development. The full functioning of these regularities is of special importance at the present stage--the building of a developed socialist society. At this stage the role of the human factor as the main developing force is growing. Thus the importance of the organized activity of the society is growing. It can be insured only by the all-sided realization of the leading functions of the party. The society of Silesia and the Basin, under the leadership of the party members, from the very beginning of People's Poland has been taking part with full commitment in the realization of the party program making an important contribution to the achievements of the whole people.

These results could be achieved thanks to the fact that the voivodship party organization, always basing itself of the working class of great industry, continues its traditions and enriches its achievements, makes use of its ideological and moral values and of its present commitment. Close ties with the working class, intelligentsia and all the working people is a great source of our strength. It is at the same time the basic factor conditioning the successful implementation of the tasks posed by the seventh congress and the tasks which face us during preparations for the eighth party congress. [applause] [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK TALKS IN HELSINKI

PAP Report

LD121430 Warsaw PAP in English 1320 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki, 12 June, PAP--(By PAP correspondent A. Nowick)

Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto received today the foreign minister of Poland, Emil Wojtaszek, who is on an official visit to Finland.

The two sides discussed a number of current international issues and expressed both countries' will to secure further progress in the process of detente, disarmament and halting the arms race.

The favourable state of Polish-Finnish relations (?in these) fields and (?both sides) will to develop them was also stressed. The Polish ambassador to Finland, Wlodzimierz Wisniewski, took part in the meeting.

On Tuesday, Minister Wojtaszek met with the Finnish minister of foreign trade, Esko Rekola. The issues discussed included the possibilities of increasing and diversifying trade and widely understood economic cooperation between both countries, including industrial cooperation.

Tuesday was the last day of Minister Wojtaszek's official talks. He is returning to Poland on Wednesday.

Helsinki Radio Reportage

For Helsinki Radio reportage on Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek's contacts in Finland to explore possibilities of expanding industrial cooperation between the two countries, and his talks with Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 13 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

POLAND, GUINEA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS--Warsaw, 31 May, PAP--Manifesting their will to develop friendly relations, the governments of the Polish People's Republic and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the level of ambassadors as of May 29, 1979. Both governments agreed that the relations would be based on the principle of friendship, mutual respect for each country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and mutual benefits. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1308 GMT 31 May 79 LD]

POLAND-FRG COMMISSION IN SESSION--The 7 June Bonn session of the Polish-FRG Commission for Economic Cooperation, which was chaired by Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, vice premier and chairman of the planning commission, and by Otto Lamsdorff, Federal minister of the FRG economy, reviewed Polish-FRG economic relations and its further development. The session noted that the recent increase in Polish-FRG trade had made it possible to crucially improve the balance of this trade. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

POLISH-FRENCH AGREEMENT--Paris, 8 June, PAP--An agreement on cooperation between French archives and the Central Board of State Archives has been signed in Paris. The document was signed by General Directors - Jean Favier and Tadeusz Walichnowski. The agreement specifies a programme of Polish-French archive cooperation, exchange of archivists, experts and scholarships and provides for organizing a great exposition in 1980 to present the history of Polish-French relations. Tadeusz Walichowski handed over 225 documents coming from French archives to Jean Favier. The documents from French archives were robbed during World War Two by the Nazis and found by the Polish Army in Lower Silesia in 1945. They mostly concern the relations of France with Denmark and German countries in the period from the 17th to the 19th century and include correspondence of Cardinal Richelieu, Napoleon Bonaparte, Talleyrand and Metternich. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0925 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD]

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL--The second session of the Polish-Portuguese Committee for Cultural-Scientific Cooperation, which was held in Warsaw [date not given], has worked out a program for cooperation in the area of education, science and culture in 1980-81 which will help increase the scope of cultural cooperation and youth exchanges. Carlos Mattos Taquenho, chairman of the Portuguese delegation, was received by Foreign Vice Minister J. Czyek. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Jun 79 p 4 AU]

PZPR-CPSU COOPERATION--The purpose of the visit to Poland [date not given] by G. Yefimov and N. Zalagin, first secretaries of the CPSU committees in the Ministry of Automotive Industry and of the Ministry of Communications of the USSR respectively, was to establish direct cooperation between party organizations in the transportation ministries of the USSR and in the Ministry of Communications of Poland. The guests were received by Krystyn Dabrowa, head of the Central Committee Organization Department, and by Henryk Lukaszewski, deputy head of the Department of Heavy Industry, Transportation and Construction. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2-3 Jun 79 p 4 AU]

ISRAELI PREMIER BEGIN RECEIVES GERE-LED RCP DELEGATION

AUI22004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 12 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Tel Aviv, (AGERPRES) 12/6/1979--Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin received the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Mihai Gere, alternate member of the executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP now visiting Israel.

On the occasion, a message of salute was conveyed from President Nicolae Ceausescu, and wishes of prosperity and fulfillment of the efforts for peace and understanding among peoples, to the Israeli people.

Expressing satisfaction at the message of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the prime minister of Israel requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed wishes of good health, personal happiness, and the Romanian people--successes in its constructive work. Menachem Begin recalled with satisfaction his visit to Romania and especially his talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the talks, the head of the Romanian delegation outlined the stand of the Romanian Communist Party in connection with the Middle East situation, and the prime minister of Israel presented his government's standpoint on the process of peace negotiations in the region.

ROMANIAN, MALI FOREIGN MINISTERS BEGIN TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AUI22005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 12 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/6/1979--The official talks between Romania's minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, and the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Mali, Alioune Blondin Beye, began in Bucharest on June 12.

The evolution of the relations between Romania and Mali on various planes is analysed during the talks conducted in a cordial atmosphere, mainly as regards the field of economic cooperation, as well as the possibilities and the concrete measures meant to ensure the development of the cooperation between the two countries.

At the same time, the two ministers exchanged views on current international matters of common interest.

The Malian minister had interviews the same day with Lina Ciobanu, minister of light industry, and Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and visited the "Semanatoarea" enterprise in Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU GREETES EANES ON PORTUGAL'S NATIONAL DAY

AUI11052 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To his excellency, Mr Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, Lisbon.

On Portugal's National Day, on behalf of the Romanian [people] and myself, I want to extend to the Portuguese people warmest congratulations and wishes for personal happiness as well as wishes for progress, prosperity and well-being.

I am convinced that, acting in the spirit of talks and understandings concluded during your recent visit to Romania, Romanian-Portuguese relations of friendship and cooperation will develop even more forcefully in all fields of common interest to the benefit of our peoples and the cause of peace, security, understanding and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

MADRID PAPER CRITICIZES CEAUSESCU BEHAVIOR

For the text of an Abel Hernandez commentary criticizing the behavior of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu during his recent visit to Spain that appeared in the 27 May 1979 issue of the Madrid newspaper YA, see the Spain section of the 8 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CEAUSESCU

AU050900 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Col Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great November Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya received Vasile Pungan, personal envoy of the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Comrade Vasile Pungan conveyed to Col Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi a friendly message and best wishes for prosperity and progress for the friendly Arab Libyan people.

Expressing thanks for the message, Col Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi in his turn conveyed cordial greetings and wishes for personal happiness and health and for new successes to the friendly Romanian people. [as heard] The Libyan head of state recalled with esteem and great satisfaction his talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu during their recent visit to Libya, and the particular usefulness of exchanges of views at the highest level for continuously developing the good relations of sincere friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Libyan peoples.

The two sides expressed the determination of the two countries and peoples to further strengthen the many-sided cooperation between them, and to extensively develop the bilateral relations and cooperate closely in solving issues of common interest, in the spirit of the agreements between the two heads of state. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF POLISH, LIBYAN AMBASSADORS

Poland's Kusiak

AU121428 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 12 Jun 79 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Jerzy Kusiak who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Poland to our country.

Presenting his credentials, Ambassador Jerzy Kusiak extended best wishes and warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz, after stressing the traditional relations of friendship between Poland and Romania, which are given material shape in the broad contacts at a party-state level and the contacts between mass organizations and in a broad economic, cultural and scientific cooperation and whose bases were established by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the two countries.

In his speech the Polish ambassador said: The successful development of these relations is reflected in the declaration on strengthening and deepening cooperation between the PZPR and the RCP, between the Polish People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania adopted during your visit, comrade president, to Poland in May 1977. Poland and Romania cooperate within the community of socialist countries and contribute to strengthening peace and to insuring a lasting international security. The platforms of this cooperation are the defensive Warsaw Pact and the CEMA. The two countries are paying great attention to implementing the provisions of the final document of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and to achieving obvious progress in the negotiations on disarmament, especially in the nuclear field.

In his speech, the ambassador expresses his determination to do all he can to enrich the traditional friendship between the Polish and Romanian peoples and to expand and deepen all-round cooperation between the two countries building socialism.

Receiving the credentials, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the wishes extended him and, in turn, conveyed friendly greetings and best wishes, to Comrade Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz and the Polish people on behalf of the RCP, the State Council, the government and the Romanian people and on his own behalf.

In his speech, the head of the Romanian state--after stressing that the meetings and talks he conducted with Comrade Edward Gierek and the understandings that were concluded on these occasions have raised the friendship and solidarity between our parties and countries onto a higher level--said: I am convinced that acting further in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of November 1970 and of the Romanian-Polish declaration of May 1977 the all-round relations between our countries will deepen and diversify even more in the interests of our peoples, of the general cause of socialism, of peace and international cooperation.

Together with the other socialist countries, with all the peace-loving states in Europe we consistently act for the establishment of a climate of security and broad cooperation on the continent, for the thorough preparation of the future meeting in Madrid in 1980, so that it will give a new impetus to completely implementing, as an indivisible whole, the documents adopted in Helsinki. We maintain a sustained struggle for achieving general and primarily nuclear disarmament, for completely excluding the use of threat of force in interstate relations and for establishing new relations of justice and equality among all world's states and peoples, for completely eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic and political order.

After the accreditation ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had a talk with Ambassador Jerzy Kusiak in an atmosphere of warm and comradely friendship.

Lebanon's Al-Baba

AU121426 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 12 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the credentials of the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Lebanon to Bucharest, (Samih al-Baba). Presenting his credentials, Ambassador Samih al-Baba extended a friendly message and wishes for health and personal happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people on behalf of the president of the Republic of Lebanon, Ilyas Sarkis.

After stressing the good relations between Lebanon and Romania, in his speech the ambassador of the Republic of Lebanon expressed the conviction that relations between our countries will continuously expand, thus contributing also to developing cooperation in all fields--political, economic and social. He also expressed the conviction that Romanian-Lebanese relations will continue to experience an upward trend in the interest of the prosperity and development of the two countries.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the good wishes and, in turn, conveyed warm greetings and wishes for health and personal happiness to the president of the Republic of Lebanon, as well as wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Lebanese people.

In his speech, the head of the Romanian state stressed the meeting he had in Beirut in February 1974 with the Lebanese president and top representatives of the political, economic and cultural life of Lebanon. The talks conducted, the speaker stressed, as well as the understandings concluded marked a significant moment in developing Romanian-Lebanese relations, thus opening up the path to fruitful cooperation at a political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural level.

These are all necessary conditions for continuing to expand and diversify Romanian-Lebanese cooperation and, as far as we are concerned, we will do all we can to achieve this desideratum. The speaker then stressed that the friendly Lebanese people are now going through difficult times, contrary to their will. The Romanian people have consistently advocated respect for Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity and the noninterference in the internal affairs of Lebanon, so that the people, closely around their legal leadership, will be able to devote all their efforts to peaceful development, in conformity with their aspirations for progress and peace.

The speaker then stated: Proceeding from the fact that the old policy of domination and oppression, which has brought so much suffering to mankind, must be replaced by a new policy based on the elimination of the use or threat of force from international life and on the settlement of interstate disputes by exclusively peaceful means. We have advocated and firmly advocate a comprehensive and rapid political solution of the Middle East conflict.

After the accreditation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Ambassador Samih al-Baba.

ROMANIAN-INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY CONTACTS IN BUCHAREST

AU120912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 12 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/6/1979--Continuing its Romanian visit, the Indian parliamentary delegation led by K.S. Hedge, speaker of the House of the People, had an interview with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, the Romanian parliament, on June 12.

The ascendent course of the relations between Romania and India, the fruitful collaboration between the two countries were highlighted during the talk, and at the same time, the wish to further develop these relations on multiple planes was expressed. The interview also occasioned an exchange of views on the activity of the parliaments of the two countries, underlining the necessity to further amplify the relations of friendship and collaboration between them. Stressed was within this framework, the role of the parliaments and of the parliamentarians in general, for the better acquaintance and rapprochement among peoples, for the expansion and consolidation of the general collaboration among states, for the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

The chairman of the Grand National Assembly offered a dinner in honour of the guests. Toasts were proposed during the dinner to the good health of the leaders of the two countries, to the friendship between Romania and India, to collaboration and peace all over the world.

The Indian parliamentarians met in the afternoon the minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei. Problems of the further development of the collaboration and cooperation in various fields of activity between the two countries were broached.

The Indian parliamentarians visited during the same day the heavy-machines enterprise and new residential districts in the capital city.

GDR SHIPS VISIT CONSTANTA HARBOR

AU122002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 12 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/6/1979--The training ship "Wilhelm Pieck" and the ship "Otto von Guericke" of the German Democratic Republic called on Constanta Harbour on June 12. The same day the commander of the (?ships) laid a wreath at the monument of victory in that locality and paid formal calls on the mayor of Constanta municipality, on the commander of the Navy and on the commander of "Mircea cel Batrin" Marine Institute.

BURTICA RECEIVES PARTICIPANTS IN LAW CONFERENCE

AU122000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 12 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/6/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of Romania, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on June 12 the leaders of the participant delegations in the diplomatic conference for the elaboration of the draft of international convention regarding the uniform law on intermediating international commercial sales, which is taking place in Bucharest under the aegis of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) with the Romanian government support.

Problems regarding the improvement of the juridical instruments for encouraging the foreign trade and international economic cooperation ventures have been approached on the occasion in a cordial atmosphere.

POLITIKA VIEWS POPE'S 'SUCCESSFUL PILGRIMAGE' TO POLAND

AUI21730 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[N. Briski report: "Visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland Concludes: A Successful Pilgrimage"]

[Excerpts] Krakow, 10 June--This afternoon when Pope John Paul II left "his Poland"--judging by all available evidence, with heavy heart--to return to the Vatican, he had many reasons to be pleased with everything that has happened in the last 9 days. At least eight million people came out into the city streets, to the squares and to the fields to greet and hear Pope John who spared neither his strength nor his spirit preaching the faith.

In nearly all of his speeches the pope insisted on claiming that there is no Polish history and no contemporary Poland without the faith and the church.

It must be pointed out that the pope spoke with an understandable and profound knowledge of the Polish reality and problems and frequently used the allusions which evoked stormy approval and compelled foreigners to seek explanations. In Nowy Targ he said: "I am sorry that at present at least the world has failed to completely understand what we have said to one another. I have spoken in the way that I had to speak, in Polish."

As far as the secular policy of the Catholic Church is concerned, it is impossible not to notice the statement in Krakow that on the basis of the Second Vatican Council the church wants dialog, peace and cooperation among peoples, that borders must be respected and that in the church there is no imperialism but only God's service.

Prescription for Europe's Unification

In addition to this, the pope's message at the bishops' conference was that despite the differences in regimes, ideologies and political systems, Europe cannot cease to search for a fundamental unity and that in this connection it must turn to Christianity. Despite the different traditions of the Eastern and Western parts of the continent, the same Christianity lives everywhere and this Christianity must struggle for Europe's spiritual unity, the pope says.

Judging by the speeches which Pope John Paul II delivered on the most widely varying questions, it could be concluded that on the basis of the conclusions of the Second Vatican Council the Catholic Church is working out its strategy for the coming decades, a strategy the proponent of which is the church's head of broad visions and subtle methods. In addition to the so-called Third World, one of the directions of the Catholic Church's expansion will be certainly the East European countries ("a Slavic pope cannot but hear the Slavic tongues"). After all, representatives of East German Catholics came to Czestochowa, Hungarian and Czechoslovak Catholics came to Nowy Targ and representatives of Bulgarian youth were at Krakow University.

MILOS MINIC, BULGARIA'S KUBADINSKI TO MEET IN BELGRADE

AUI21116 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[TANJUG report on the 7 June press conference of Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, in Belgrade]

[Excerpt] "Foreign news agencies report that Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Politburo, will meet in Belgrade on 12 June. [paragraph continues]

"Can you confirm this and say any more about this meeting?"

To this next question, the official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs gave the following answer:

"Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, will meet in Belgrade in the second half of this month. You will be informed in good time about the exact date."

VRHOVEC ADDRESSES NONALINED MEETING AT COLOMBO 8 JUNE

AU121525 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Tanjug-attributed apparent text of speech by Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, at the nonalined countries Coordination Bureau general debate in Colombo 8 June]

[Text] Mister Chairman, I should like once again to express our sincere thanks to the people and government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka for the warm hospitality accorded us. Permit me also to express my conviction that our meeting, under your capable leadership, will mark a worthy signpost in our future work.

It is my special pleasure to be able to support the request for entry into our movement as new members of Bolivia, Grenada, Iran, Pakistan and Surinam. We interpret this as one more proof of countries' reliance on the policy of nonalinement in the preservation of their independence and the securing of active participation in world affairs.

Colombo is one of the important landmarks in the history of our movement. Here the world affirmation of the policy of nonalinement was strongly confirmed. Since then we have traveled a long and not always easy, but very encouraging, path.

Today it has become an irreplaceable armament in the struggle of peoples for their liberation, independence and full national development, and for peace and equitable relations. Nothing can hinder our continuation on this path.

Our meeting is being held at a time when answers are being sought to many important questions. Above all, it is expected of us that we should contribute to the resolution of the problems in the world in which we live.

This demands the highest degree of responsibility from all of us here. That is why in the democratic process we must constantly tend toward the elimination of everything that acts as a hindrance to the successful work of our movement.

We attach particularly great importance to this ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau. It offers a favorable opportunity for an assessment of the activity of the nonalined movement since Colombo until now and for a signpost to be offered in the preparations for the sixth summit conference in Havana.

In my view, the importance of these preparations is:

First, we must agree on our action in relation to the main international problems, in accordance with the principles and aims of the nonalined policy.

Secondly, we must try to prevent attempts to divide and redirect nonalined policy from its original direction.

Thirdly, we must see what we have to do to solve disputes and conflicts which arise between nonaligned countries.

If we really want to move forward continually, then we must direct our reflections and efforts in the direction of strengthening our movement's solidarity and unity. Thus we will strengthen the conviction of our strength and bring new hope to a disturbed and unquiet world.

I am sure that we all agree on the need to strengthen our unity and solidarity. However, when its content is assessed, we then find difficulties which must not be neglected. We must constantly tend to eliminate them in a democratic dialog and so reach joint standpoints on these essential questions.

In fact, differences are a normal phenomenon. They are integral to our movement, which is not based on any kind of ideological monolithism, characteristic of bloc groupings. The nonaligned movement is formed by countries with varying political philosophies and social systems, from which also flows a series of varying interpretations and approaches to phenomena in our world.

But what brings us together is deeper and stronger. The founders of our movement established this as early as the first summit conference in 1961. This has been confirmed and worked out at later conferences in harmony with developments in the world and the progressive desires of mankind.

In short, this was an orientation against the old order of privileges and all forms of foreign domination and exploitation. This was the beginning of the struggle for a new system of international relations based on the independence, equality and freedom of all peoples and countries.

It has never been a matter of dispute that the policy of nonalignment places among its main tasks the struggle against imperialism and in favor of the final liquidation of colonialism. Really, this policy came out of the waves of national liberation and emancipation of peoples. But it would be very wrong--and even dangerous for the true affirmation of the policy of nonalignment--to also deny the fact that nonalignment was born in a world gripped and threatened by blocs and their rivalry.

That is why, even then, the founding conference in Belgrade numbered among the priority tasks in its positive program the need "for the further expansion of the nonaligned areas of the world, which represents--as was said in conference decisions--the only possible and irreplaceable alternative to a policy to the total division of the world into blocs" and to the intensification of war dangers.

In the conviction of the founders of nonalignment, the phenomenon of newly liberated countries will make a further contribution to narrowing the areas of bloc antagonism and so encourage all tendencies directed at strengthening peace and the promotion of peace-loving cooperation between independent and equal peoples.

I am sure that it is not possible to express the independent and antibloc character of the policy of nonalignment more clearly. At the same time, no greater confirmation could be found of the reality of this view in the future than the fact that the number of members of the non-aligned movement has increased four-fold since then.

These original standpoints can serve as our best criteria for assessment of those tendencies which today bring into question the nonbloc character of the policy of nonalignment.

The next essential question which the founding conference of nonaligned countries dealt with was the right of all peoples to their own way of life.

Imposing alien will and interests on other peoples by means of force and foreign domination represents a direct threat to world peace. It is not by chance that our movement already incorporated this standpoint into the basic principles of the policy of nonalignment as early as its conception.

The vital force of the policy of nonalignment flows from these principles, as does the necessity to hold to them persistently and consistently.

We do not see a possibility of compromise on the basic principles of the policy of nonalignment, for if we were to subject them to compromises, then we would also bring the essence of the policy of nonalignment into question.

Nevertheless, I wish to stress that we must seek jointly acceptable solutions on various questions with patience and mutual understanding, particularly where there are differences or misunderstandings among us. In this way we will testify to the democratic nature of our movement and strengthen the unity of our ranks.

Mister Chairman, the policy of nonalignment carries in itself all the essential definitions of the purpose and aims for which the movement of nonaligned countries is struggling. It offers a total positive concept of the world which we want to create. All experience until now tells us that, not only is it a just desire, but also a realistic program, which is confirmed daily and increasingly implemented in practice.

The policy of nonalignment is not realized spontaneously. We must realize it by means of constant political activity by the movement of nonaligned countries, the more so, since we are confronted with considerably worse conditions in world relations and increased challenges to our movement, which is also why the need for unity has never been greater. The stronger the similarity of purpose and aims and the unity of the nonaligned countries, the more influential and effective it will be.

Mr Chairman, I would now like to say something about the chief problems and crises of the world. In fact, I would like to present my country's concepts on the application of the principles and the action orientation of the policy of nonalignment to them and on the tasks which are put in this context to our movement.

Although the system of colonialism is in its death throes, the international community faces the insolent challenge thrown at its face by the racist regimes in Salisbury and Pretoria, as well as by those imperialist and neocolonialist forces which stubbornly support these regimes.

This requires us not merely to confirm the correctness of the exceptionally important decisions which we adopted in Maputo, but also to agree what we should do in order to erase from the face of the earth once and for all this shameful stain.

Above all, we must also in the future extend full and unreserved support and assistance to the struggle of the oppressed peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania and to the liberation movements--the South-West Africa Peoples Organization, the Patriotic Front and the African National Congress. We must contribute to the consolidation of their unity and combat ability in order that they may achieve their freedom and a life worthy of man.

We must state clearly that the principles of the policy of nonalignment bind all members of our movement to reject the recognition of the puppet regime established in Rhodesia or of that which the racists intend to establish in Namibia.

We must help the frontline countries in order that, united, they may be capable of successfully resisting the brutal acts of violence and aggression by racist regimes.

We must also appeal to all UN members to demonstrate solidarity with us in order to apply effectively the provisions of the Charter, particularly those in Chapter VII.

We must warn all countries, which for their own selfish reasons support the racist regimes and by various manipulations prolong their life, of the moral and political responsibility which they are taking on before all mankind and before history.

We must act in such a way as to implement between the sixth and the seventh summit the demand for "unconditional, full and final liquidation of colonialism," which was set to our movement by the first summit conference in 1961.

The continuous Israeli aggression against Arab countries creates a long-lasting crisis which threatens world peace and security. What I would like to stress is the correctness of the assessments and the reality of the platform offered for the solution of this crisis by the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries held in Belgrade last summer. It has been demonstrated that deviation from this platform and in particular that the search for partial solutions and separate agreements do not lead to lasting peace and a comprehensive just solution of this crisis.

It is imperative that we confirm that there can be no peace in the Middle East without the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, and without the recognition also of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to the return to their homeland and to their own state. Inalienable and indisputable rights cannot be a subject for negotiations. This presupposes the acceptance of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the people of Palestine, without whose participation no solution of any kind is possible.

Only on this basis can one embark in the direction of solutions which will insure peace and security for all peoples and countries.

We believe Arab unity to be essential for the success of their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation. In this context, we attach great significance to the Arab summit held in Baghdad.

The crisis in Southeast Asia presents serious threats to world peace and security and carries with it negative consequences for the nonaligned movement. In addition to the implications resulting from a conflict between the interests of the powers which are outside the Indochina region, two successive military interventions have also taken place there. Naturally, none of them can be justified on any grounds nor should the consequences of these interventions be accepted.

We are convinced that it is necessary to emphasize the importance of seeking a peaceful solution based on a strict respect for the national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all peoples of the region and for their right to their own way of life without any foreign interference and intervention.

We see no other way that would lead to peace, security and cooperation between all countries of Southeast Asia on the basis of equality.

Mr Chairman, according to our conviction, these are three very dangerous crises faced by the world. Their consequences are of global importance. Our nonaligned movement must strive to contribute toward their positive and just solution.

The more we assert the principles of nonaligned policy in our approach, the easier it will be for us to solve these and other crises.

This also applies to the fulfillment of the right of the people of the Western Sahara to self-determination as well as to the peaceful unification of Korea. This also applies to the Cyprus question, the solution of which can only be found in the withdrawal of foreign troops and the safeguarding of a united, independent and nonaligned Republic of Cyprus on the basis of the known UN decisions--a Republic of Cyprus within which the two ethnic communities will live, on the basis of their accord, in peace, equality and freedom. We hope that the recent 10-point agreement will lead to this.

The special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament represented the implementation of one of the most important decisions of the fifth summit conference in Colombo.

No matter how important the implementation of this decision was, we still face a long road to an actual beginning of the process of disarmament and especially of nuclear disarmament. For this reason we must make every possible effort to stop the foolish arms race and begin the annihilation of the means of mass destruction.

We consider the efforts for disarmament as well as the creation of nuclear-free zones and zones of peace and cooperation within the framework of development of detente as a universal process. As regards the zones of peace, we particularly have in mind the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean as two pronounced neuralgic regions of the world where powerful armed forces of the big powers are present and where their interests clash.

Naturally, we have never regarded detente between the big powers of blocs as a diktat in relation to the rest of the world. This detente must not be to the detriment of the interests of third countries but rather only a connected part of a general relaxation of tension. The nonaligned movement must actively participate and play a very important role in the process.

According to our deep conviction, a lasting world peace and stability cannot be achieved without the construction of a new international economic system.

The nonaligned movement has provided a political platform for this and has continued to be a consistent fighter for its realization.

The lacking of political will on the part of developed countries to participate in a real working dialog with the developing countries on the basis of equality is one of the most negative elements of the international situation.

Taking into consideration the unsatisfactory outcome of the fifth UNCTAD, we must prepare a list of priorities for our joint action. Our activity must widen the possibilities for developing countries to rely on their own forces and strengthen their mutual cooperation, unity and solidarity. It is in this way alone that we can successfully struggle for resolving the vital problems resulting from the existing relations based on privileges, monopolies and exploitation.

Nonalignment is a universal approach to the entire complex of world relations. This is its vital strength and its historical confirmation. To preserve this role of the non-aligned policy, it is essential for us to constantly continue to strengthen the unity of the nonaligned movement.

This unity can be threatened not only by external pressures and interferences but rather also by a multiplication of disputes among nonaligned countries. These conflicts, especially the armed ones, present our movement with the danger of being drawn into the rivalry and into the interest spheres of the big powers and blocs.

For this reason we must insure that the conflicts between nonaligned countries will be solved exclusively by peaceful means. We must use the political and moral authority of the nonaligned policy to prevent and solve such conflicts. In our mutual relations we must adhere to the same principles for which we struggle, as a movement, on a worldwide scale.

Last summer the Belgrade ministerial conference recommended possible forms of good will services and mediation. I am convinced that we should make a step forward in a concrete realization of this.

The Belgrade ministerial conference also devoted great attention to the further development of democratic relations and of the method of decisionmaking in our movement--including, among other things, the position and the function of the Coordination Bureau as a coordinator of joint activities--and further to the active participation of all nonaligned countries in the work and activities [of the movement] on the basis of equality and to the rule of consensus as a process of democratic decisionmaking and as a political element of cohesion and unity of the movement.

I am convinced that this meeting of the Coordination Bureau will also provide, among other things, as a result of an impressive participation of the member countries, an additional impulse to this orientation of our movement. This will be simultaneously also the most successful way of eliminating various tendencies which lead to divisions within the movement on the basis of ideological and other criteria.

These tendencies are very dangerous for the unity and action capability of the movement. To successfully eliminate them, we must consistently adhere to the original and authentic principles of nonalignment, that is, such principles as were determined at the founding conference and subsequently confirmed by all other summit conferences.

Mr Chairman, consistently adhering to the true and complete principles of nonaligned policy, we will continue to confirm in practice the permanent and irreplaceable historical role of our movement in the struggle for a world of justice, equality, independence, freedom and progress.

VRHOVEC REPORTS TO TITO ON NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

LD121830 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--In Brioni today President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec.

Josip Vrhovec informed President Tito about the work and results of the Colombo ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of nonaligned countries and about other questions in connection with the preparations for the forthcoming conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries.

II. 13 Jun 79

I 8

YUGOSLAVIA

SERBIA'S STAMBOLIC RECEIVES ROMANIAN ASSISTANT MINISTER

LD121740 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 12 (TANJUG)--Republican Premier of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia Ivan Stambolic today received Gheorghe Cocos, Romanian assistant minister of electric power. Cocos Conveyed Romanian Vice-Premier Virgil Trofin's invitation to Stambolic to visit Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

During the visit to friendly Romania, Stambolic will conduct talks with his host, Vice-Premier Trofin, on the further development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania in the economic and other fields and, particularly, the further utilisation of the Danube's hydroenergy potentials and possibilities for a wider participation of Serbia in Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation.

SAWP OFFICIAL DELIVERS PROUNIFICATION MESSAGE IN PYONGYANG

LD121018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Socialist Alliance has sent a message to the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland stating the unreserved support of the people of Yugoslavia to efforts of the people of Korea towards a peaceful unification of the country. The message was delivered by Yugoslav Socialist Alliance high official Mihajlo Zvicer who heads a delegation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance on a visit to Korea.

The Yugoslav delegation was also received by Korean Democratic Front General Secretary Ho Chong-suk. On this occasion a shared wish for further expansion of bilateral relations and cooperation on the international plane based on nonaligned principles was stated.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH U.S. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS 12 JUNE

LD130628 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1712 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] [Place name indistinct] June 12 (TANJUG)--An agreement on cooperation on third markets between Yugoslav and U.S. specialized financial institutions has been signed here today. The agreement was signed by Toma Granfil, director-general of the Yugoslav Export-Credit Fund, and Margaret Kahliff, board director of the U.S. Export-Import Bank.

The agreement foresees the basic forms of cooperation between the two financial institutions. It was agreed to support the two countries' exporters in crediting and insuring exports to third markets. The agreement also provides for periodical consultations between representatives of the two financial institutions in order to study the possibilities of cooperation on third markets.

TANJUG REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH CSSR ON EVE OF STROUGAL VISIT

LD121444 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 12 (TANJUG)--Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal will arrive here tomorrow on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic. Strougal will return the visit paid to Czechoslovakia by Djuranovic in October 1977.

The visit of the Czechoslovak prime minister will take place at a time of continuous expansion of the two countries' bilateral co-operation in all fields, especially in economy.

The total value of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak trade, which is well balanced, last year amounted to 900 million dollars. This year the trade is expected to exceed one billion dollars. The two countries have already started negotiations on economic cooperation for the next five-year period, till 1985.

The respecting for the principles of equality, independence, sovereignty and non-interference into internal affairs, and the respect for difference of paths of internal socialist development and specific features of international positions constitute a lasting and irreplaceable foundation of the successful and stable development of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations. At the Djuranovic-Strougal talks, it is assessed, the greatest attention will be paid to bilateral co-operation and to possibilities of their further promotion. The exchange of views is expected to cover current international problems too. Official Yugoslav quarters express the conviction that this visit will contribute to the further promotion of bilateral co-operation on stable and firm foundations, which is in the interest of the two countries.

MIKULIC CHAIRS SESSION OF LCY PRESIDIUM 12 JUNE

LD121616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today. Branko Mikulic was in the chair and top officials of the federation took part in the work of the session. Within the framework of the preparations for the next session of the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium discussed topical ideopolitical questions of the earning, allocation and distribution of income and of funds for personal income. The introductory report was read by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The Presidium decided that the next, the sixth, session of the LCY Central Committee will be held in Belgrade on 28 June, together with the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions. The session will discuss current ideopolitical questions on the earning, allocation and distribution of income and of funds for personal income.

Some questions pertaining to the LCY's international cooperation were discussed at the session as well. The Presidium appointed the Council of the Center for Social Research of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

RIBICIC DISCUSSES TITO INITIATIVE AT POSTOJNA CONFERENCE

AU071817 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 31 May on page 9 carries a 1,000-word report by J. Rjevic on concluding speech by Mitja Ribicic, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia, at a 2-day conference in Postojna, no date given, discussing Tito's initiative on the further democratization of socio-political relations in the system of socialist self-management. Ribicic speaks about the importance of the SAWP as a mass organization and stresses that the introduction of collective leadership must result in democratization and more open work. He warns against "certain extremes and some sort of competitive bids for democracy. After that, superficial interpretations and campaign-like moves are resorted to so as to pacify one's conscience and to create an illusion that something has been done, but in fact not even the smallest step is made forward in the further development of democratic relations in our society."

BORBA DISCUSSES SLOW ACCORDS AMONG REPUBLICS, PROVINCES

AU121735 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 May 79 p 2 AU

[Rade Vujovic article: "Agreements and Accords: When Delegations 'Dig In'"]

[Excerpts] Jokes are circulating in assembly lobbies at the expense of the slow harmonization of the interests of the republics and provinces when some important economic subjects of our development are on the agenda.

What we are talking about, of course, is the harmonization of the views of the republics and provinces when certain subjects have been on the agenda (metallurgical development programs, oil processing, export-import regulations and the like) in the past 2 years. The delegates say that harmonization was easier and quicker in the first 3 years of the last assembly.

What can the League of Communists or rather the Presidium of the Central Committee and the Central Committee of the LCY do and what should it do when it is a question of the harmonization of interests in the SFRY Assembly, so that the entire process may run more efficiently and that the agreements that are reached may be more consistently applied?

This is only one aspect which was much discussed when Central Committee members--delegates and members of the LCY Central Committee delegation in the SAWFY Federal Conference--expressed their observations at the recent meeting in the LCY Central Committee Presidium and made their proposals on the manner of work of the LCY in the delegate system.

It was unanimously assessed that the LCY is not yet seriously present in the work of the delegate assembly and that we are at the beginning of the forging of new roads for the activities of the League of Communists within the system, in the spirit of the constitution and the associated labor law, just as Marx wrote in the "Manifesto" that communists "lead theoretically through understanding the conditions, currents and general results of the proletarian movement."

The question was posed in the discussion whether the authentic interest of a republic or province is always presented or whether this interest is formulated by technocratic structures in collusion with political bureaucracy according to their pattern, chiefly bypassing associated labor and the workers class.

It seems that it is precisely here that the way for more efficient accords in the SFRY Assembly is to be sought: in how to perceive and build the authentic interest of every republic and province, to which extent associated labor and the grassroots participate in this, and to what extent they are comprehensively informed not only about the interests of their own republic but also about the interests of others and the interests of the community as a whole. A way for a more efficient implementation of the agreed policy is also to be sought there.

In this complex and broad process of self-managing agreements and accords, from the basic organizations of associated labor and self-managing interest communities up to the local communities and communes, the LCY should assert itself as a moving force within the system itself, not as an arbiter but with the force of its arguments, proceeding from objective laws which include the facts that we are a society with commodity production laws of the market, with self-managing planning and accords, and varied and sometimes opposing interests.

It is indispensable that the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and the Central Committee should be promptly and fully informed about the work and the functioning of the delegate system and that, if any "digging in" occurs, the arguments of all the positions and demands are clearly seen. Such a "duty officer link" between the Presidium and the delegations is indispensable. But it is much more important that the authentic interests and positions of the republics and provinces be built from the bottom up in the spirit of the associated labor law and the constitution. This could not be insured up to now sometimes because of a shortage of time. Thus, for instance, the current medium-term plan has been adopted without any serious influence of associated labor on its creation. In the future medium-term plan, it must be insured that associated labor should take over the policy of expanded social reproduction in the spirit of the law on self-managing planning. Then the entire delegate system will work more efficiently.

SERBIA CONFERENCES DISCUSS ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE 12 JUNE

League of Communists Commission

AU121650 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jun 79 AU

[Mijusko Tomic report]

[Text] At a session of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia today it was said that all-people's defense and preparations for the defense of the country have become engrained in the minds of the people. A report was also analyzed on the implementation of the positions and decisions of the 11th LCY Congress and the 8th Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia on the strengthening of the leading role of the League of Communists in all-people's defense and social self-protection. Mijusko Tomic reports:

The session particularly stressed the importance of the activities of the basic organizations of the League of Communists. It is a matter of a wide engagement of the grass-roots of society. Without an organized work of the League of Communists we cannot have any great results and cannot count upon a full efficiency of all-people's defense or of civil defense as a strategic component of all-peoples defense. It was noted that we have achieved great results. But it cannot yet be said that sociopolitical actions linked to the tasks of defense, security and protection have the same intensity and scope in all the communities and that all the factors have the same responsible attitude toward it. Sociopolitical practice shows that various weaknesses still exist here, ranging from passivity and (?the lack of a class) approach of the several factors in the realization of the rights, duties and responsibilities in these spheres up to a lack of understanding of the essence of very clearly determined congress decisions and positions. It was stressed that the League of Communists should solve these problems jointly with all sociopolitical factors and through a widest mobilization of forces in the self-managing and delegate assemblies and the Socialist Alliance. In the coming period, it was said, we must work more for a consistent realization of the aims, positions and policy of the League of Communists in the sphere of education, training and preparation of all the working people and citizens, especially the youth, for the tasks in all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Socialist Youth Federation

LD121852 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In most of the organizations and bodies of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Serbia the preparations for all-people's defense have become a component part of their activities.

Through the techniques of ideopolitical training, the elaboration of plans, practical preparations and training, young people and their organizations are mastering the affairs and tasks in this sphere with increasing success.

This was stressed at today's session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Serbia, which was devoted to the preparations of the young for all-people's defense. In this sphere, as stated, a particularly significant activity is waged in the ideopolitical training and in consolidating the unity and consciousness of the young generation. Thus, for instance, subjects having to do with all-people's defense occupy a very important place in the programs of all forms of ideological work among the young. They also permeate many other forms of activity such as meetings, camps, marches and other activities of the scouts, the activities of students on vacation, of mountaineers and of other organizations [supported] by the collective membership of the Socialist Youth Federation.

In 3 years, according to information presented today, some 30,000 students attended practical military training and became trained for military tasks even before doing their military service. During the training, students demonstrated exceptional results. Only some two percent did not comply with the call for training last year. This year as well, for first-year students--some 12,000 of them--there will be a 15-day military training session in 28 training centers of the Yugoslav People's Army. These will be held in two shifts from 10 July to 15 August. Young people not going to school have also taken part in basic training in the last few years. Last year alone over 12,000 of these young people of both sexes completed this basic training.

At today's session it was noted that there were still fairly uneven results in work. Some individual basic youth organizations have not yet formed commissions for all-people's defense, and in some municipal and intermunicipal organizations the work of existing commissions has been reduced to copying the plans and programs of other exponents of defense. This means that it is necessary for much more work to be done on organizational and political development in this sphere. At the same time, it was pointed out that there should be a much greater use of practical exercises similar to the "Jedinstvo 78" exercise held in the Kraljevo region. Such exercises represent the best means of training and preparing the young for defense.

DROUGHT CAUSES GRAIN LOSSES IN VOJVODINA PROVINCE

ID130554 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 12 Jun 79 ID

["Drought's Toll of Wheat"--TANJUG headline]

[Summary] Novi Sad--A report on the condition of wheat in Vojvodina submitted by Dr Todor Mistic to the provincial headquarters for coordinating work in Vojvodina agriculture states that the situation is extremely unsatisfactory. This expert says that this is the worst season of grain he has seen in 30 years. The provincial headquarters has concluded that it is necessary to carry out as quickly as possible the preparations for harvest so that it might be completed in about 10 working days, thereby reducing the losses of grain.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CONGO--Belgrade--By the decree of the president of the SFRY, Svetislav Vucic, ambassador at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY in the People's Republic of Congo. [Text] Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1312 GMT 8 Jun 79 ID]